EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,676 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1942

ALL NIPPON TO GIVE THANKS TO FARMERS FOR BUMPER CROPS

One Week to Be Dedicated to Agrarian People Around 'Niiname Sai'

EXTRA 'SAKE', RICE COMING

Rites at Meiji Shrine Planned; Entertainers to Amuse Country Folks

In order to express the nation's gratitude to the farming population and also to encourage the increase of agricultural products and economy in consumption, a nation-wide campaign will be carried out for one week around "Niiname-sai" or the Harvest Festival, which falls on November 23, local vernaculars report this morning.

The program of the campaign includes commendation of farmers who have rendered distinguished services for the increase of production, extra allocation of "sake" to agrarian population and of the new crop of rice to every household, observance of extraordinary Shinto rites to give thanks for this year's bumper crop and the exhibition of cinema and plays by itinerant movie corps and theatrical troupes.

In these activities, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will play a prominent part with the support of the Agriculture and Forestry, Home, Education, Commerce and Industry and Welfare Ministries as well as of the Board of Information.

The same organ will sponsor a solemn ceremony at the Meiji Shrine at 1:30 p.m. on November 23 to offer thanks for this year's crop. On this day, new rice crop and other agrarian and aquatic products will be dedicated to the Shrine from every prefecture, overseas territories and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Ceremonies will also be observed in every prefecture, city, town and village within Japan.

For three days from tomorrow, prominent Government leaders including Premier General Hideki Tojo will deliver broadcasts to the people to arouse interest in the aims of the campaign.

Travelling cinema corps, meanwhile, will make 700 exhibitions for agrarian, fishing and mountain villagers in 22 prefectures, while circuit troupes will make theatrical shows for 40 days in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Toyama and Shimane Prefectures.

Also, performances of Noh plays will be given at 5:30 p.m. on November 25 at the Hojo Theater at Suidobashi in Koishikawa-ku.

In the meantime, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will make extra allocation of rubber shoes, a tentative measure for farming, to about 10,000 farmers who have rendered meritorious services for the increase of agricultural products.

MANCHOU GOVERNMENT CONFERS DECORATIONS

War Medals Granted to Policemen Who Died in Border Incidents

Domei

HSINKING, November 19.—The Government announced yesterday the granting of decorations and honors to persons who have rendered distinguished services to the State during the period from May 3, 1937 to July 15, 1940.

Simultaneously, the announcement stated that war medals were granted to policemen in Kirin, Fengtien and Lungkiang provinces who rendered meritorious services in connection with the suppression of border incidents during the same period.

The announcement revealed that decorations were granted to 7,069 persons, special imperial gifts to 66 persons, war medals to 578 persons and 7,177 received wooden cups.

May Move Capital to Paris

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Premier Pierre Laval may decide to move the French Government to Paris, as the first measure to be taken after being given full authority by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, it is reported here.

Submarine Chasers of Nippon Navy Are Terror of Foe Undersea Craft

Theirs Is an Important, Dangerous and Exciting Task; Successful Fight Against Enemy in Marshall Islands Narrated

By a Domei War Correspondent With the Japanese Navy

JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTH, November 19.—No less efficient than the mightiest dreadnoughts of the Japanese Navy are the tiny ships which are the scourge of enemy submarines—the sub-chasers. These sturdy little ships are on duty night and day to protect transports from the menace of enemy torpedoes. Theirs is a dangerous, thrilling and an important task, a job in which the sinking of a powerful enemy submarine is all in a day's work.

An example of the deadly efficiency of Imperial sub-chasers may be seen in a recent exploit which occurred in the waters near the Marshall Islands, located east of the Carolines and northwest of the Gilbert Islands. The thrill of the clash between a sub-chaser and a submarine was experienced by this correspondent from aboard the tiny warship which trapped and sank the enemy submarine.

The submarine chaser and a transport it was escorting were only 150 miles from their port of call when an enemy submarine was spotted slowly cruising beneath the waters.

Whether or not the enemy submarine was aware of the presence of our transport and our chaser is not known, but according to our detectors, its position was soon ascertained to be 30 degrees to the right of us. The sound of its propeller came in clearly and our chaser prepared to attack. Just as the submarine appeared to be taking a right turn, depth-charges were released. As the depth-charges exploded the waters were churned violently as if several submarine volcanoes were erupting.

Our chaser kept circling the area with everyone keeping his eyes open for signs of a direct hit. Visibility was then by no means good as it was after the tropic darkness had set in, but before long the smell of heavy oil struck everyone's nostrils. Peering at the water we could see a dark pool of oil reflecting the tropic stars. Apparently explosions of the depth-charges had caused the oil-tank of the enemy submarine to explode, but nothing more of its fate could be ascertained.

So another round of depth-charges was thrown in, and as soon as they had submerged, there occurred a terrific spouting accompanied by the thundering roar of explosion. The spout appeared no less than 30 meters in height and at its bottom three flashes of flames were clearly seen. All became silent again and the water's surface was calm.

Our chaser for hours tried in vain to ascertain the exact location of the damaged enemy submarine. The search was finally given up, there being but one conclusion possible, that the enemy submarine had been exploded to bits by the explosion of its own torpedoes. A pool of oil about one kilometer in diameter glittered under the starlit tropic sky as if to mark the final resting place of the enemy submarine.

Its work done, our chaser proceeded on its way, convoying the transport to its destination. This, incidentally, was accomplished before the new day was ushered in.

WILLKIE FULMINATES CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Premier Says British Have No Intention of Parting With Possessions

Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate in the last American Presidential election, and recently President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Middle East, took Prime Minister Winston Churchill severely to task for one of the British leader's statements about the war in a speech he delivered in the forum conducted by the New York Herald-Tribune, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated November 18.

The British Prime Minister's statement which was fought by Willkie as offending was made on November 10 and was to the following effect: "Britain has no intention of parting with what it possesses at the present time. I did not become Prime Minister to discuss the collapse of the British Empire."

Willkie had the following to say in disapproval of Prime Minister Churchill's remarks:

"Such policy is one of repeating the folly of imperialism on which the old order of the world rested. It would be deprecated by all the countries of the world except Britain. It is time for the Allies to have ready plans for post-war economic reconstruction. It is up to the Allies to promise a free economic expansion to the nations of the world. Empty words like the Atlantic Charter would not do. Something has to be done by the Allies to the nations of the world in view of the fact that a leader of one of the Allies make no scruples about telling that his country would not part with any of what it possesses at the moment."

Girls to Dedicate Writings

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Bunka Hoko-kai or the Association for Service to the State Through Culture will make a donation of writings in Chinese ink by the students of girls' high schools throughout the country to the Hachiman Shrine in Kamakura.

Wake Held for Gen. Maeda

For the peaceful repose of the soul of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Borneo area, prominent persons including Premier General Hideki Tojo took vigils last night at the late Marquis' residence at Komaba-cho in Meguro-ku.

JOHN AMERY URGES BRITAIN TO END WAR

Son of British Cabinet Minister Gives First Radio Talk to England From Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—John Amery, son of British Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery, made his first broadcast from Berlin to England this evening.

After being introduced by an announcer, he said:

"Great Britain, stop the war. In the present war, there can be no victory for Britain. Equally there cannot be any victory for the United States. Only the fool thinks of the victory of Great Britain or of the United States."

London Circles Embarrassed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—The British repercussion to the announcement of the coming broadcast from Berlin by John Amery, son of the Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery was reported by the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet as follows today:

"The announcement made by the Berlin Broadcasting Station considerably embarrassed British political circles. London newspapers also treated the news timidly. To questions asked by newspapermen, Secretary of State for India Amery merely said: 'I believe the announcement made by the Berlin Broadcasting Station is false. The last letter I had from John was from Grenoble and it was sent through the International Red Cross Society. I don't know whether or not my son is still in Southern France.'"

Opposed to Father

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—In his broadcasts to England slated for several days starting November 19, John Amery, son of Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, will explain the futility of the war against Germany and that the Reich has established an invincible position in Europe.

Nothing has so far been clarified about John Amery of how he came to differ with his father in political opinion and how he escaped from Britain.

John belonged to the Fascist Party in England and is said to have been dissatisfied with the conduct of war of the British Government

It is said that he voluntarily pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG FOOD SHORTAGE HITS INDIAN PEOPLE; STARVATION LOOMS

British Authorities Are Blamed For Withholding Provisions As Weapon

SITUATION VERY SERIOUS

In Bengal Number of Citizens Dying from Lack of Nourishment Rising

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—An acute shortage of foodstuffs, unprecedented in seriousness, is now threatening the masses in India with starvation, it is reported.

Confronted with this situation, which is the result of their own policy, the British authorities are desperately resorting to counter-measures which, however, are proving of no avail.

It was hitherto the policy of the British authorities in India to see that the masses were provided with as little foodstuffs as possible in way of punishing them for their disobedience to British rule. Today, the result is that the dearth of foodstuffs has become unprecedentedly keen.

In Bengal Province the number of starving cases is daily on the rise.

Alarmed by the turn of the situation the British authorities have now started to put into practice many measures to check starvation. As a result, a new distribution control law and regulations governing the prices of foodstuffs have been introduced.

However, in view of the wartime situation, inclusive of the demand of the military on transportation, the authorities are finding it hard to alleviate the serious situation.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a British-controlled newspaper in Bengal has recently urged the British authorities that it should adopt more effective measures to combat the menace of starvation that is facing the Indian masses.

Air Raids Affect Indians

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, November 19.—Assam and Bengal Provinces in India are in utter consternation because of the repeated raids by Japanese air units on the American air bases in the eastern part of India.

On the other hand, the transportation on the Brahmaputra River and other means of conveyance in the northeastern section of India are entirely suspended because of the activities of the Indian National Congress Party. Thus, the British forces stationed in the northeastern section of the Indian-Burmese frontier district are isolated, having their entire transportation routes cut off. They are experiencing difficulty in securing the supply of munitions and provisions.

The city of Bombay is quiet at present, but outside the city unrest is felt. At Ahmedabad, which is the headquarters of the India Congress Party, the people are still in confusion and fear.

U.S. NABS FRENCH OFFICIALS

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—United States authorities arrested a large number of high French officials in Morocco and Algeria on the ground of obstructing the military movement of the Allied forces, it is reported by a Morocco broadcast.

Another report says that the Arabs in Morocco and Algeria are causing disturbances and they have tried to obtain arms to attack American troops, against whom they entertain strong antipathy since their invasion.

AXIS FORCES' TANKS START BIG ADVANCE IN LIBYA OPERATION

Reich Marshal Rommel Leads Offensive Push in El Ageira Sector

2 BRITISH WARCRAFT HIT

One Cruiser, Destroyer Badly Damaged by Luftwaffe Off Derna; Bone Blasted

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 19.—Powerful tank units of the Axis forces under the command of Reich Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have commenced an offensive advance all along the El Ageira district, west of Derna, Libya, it is reported from Cairo by Reuters.

Also it is reported that Marshal Rommel has issued an order to stop the strategical retreat.

2 British Warships Hit

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—The German High Command announced today that the German air force bombed British warships off Derna yesterday, severely damaging one cruiser and one destroyer.

Also, German planes raided Bone and destroyed its harbor facilities. Moreover, German air units attacked the coastal areas of Algeria and Tunisia and caused considerable damages.

Off the coast of Casablanca, German submarines attacked enemy transport ships and torpedoed several ships.

Enemy Forces Clash

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Paris radio reported that Axis and anti-Axis forces clashed for the first time today in the Medo El Zereb sector some distance south of the Tunisian coastline and in the mountainous districts still further to the south.

Fresh German units are arriving continuously in Tunisia and are collaborating with the French forces in checking the advance of the Allied forces.

Clash Near Benghazi

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 19.—The headquarters of the British forces in Western Africa announced today that the British Eighth Army collided with the Axis troops in a sector south of Benghazi yesterday, and a severe fighting is now developing, it is reported from Cairo by Reuters.

Axis Ships Reach Tunisia

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 19.—A large convoyed unit of transports carrying military supplies to the Axis forces in Tunisia safely arrived at the destination, the German High Command announced today regarding the situation in the Tunisian front.

The communique also added that the Allied air units that raided Bizerta yesterday were dispersed by the anti-aircraft firing.

Meanwhile, Axis heavy artillery corps have reached the Tunisian front, the announcement further said.

Luftwaffe Bombing Vanguards

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 19.—British authorities announced that the vanguards of the British First Army in Algeria have crossed the frontier at several points and have started to enter Tunisia. The German side has admitted the British crossing of the boundary and meanwhile, German scout and fighter planes are severely attacking the advancing British troops.

On the Tunisian frontier, moun-

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European War Activity Will Hinge Around Mediterranean in Future

Allied Invasion of French Africa Brought About New Change in Battle Area, Opine Berlin Observers —Enemy Attempt Said Doomed to Fail

Tokyo Shimbun

BERLIN, November 18.—The invasion of French territory in Africa by the Allied forces has brought to light the fact that the theater of European war activity will hereafter be centered around the Mediterranean Sea, it is alleged here among competent observers, who opine that the present desperate attempt of the Allies will in no way affect the general situation in Europe inasmuch as all indications already point to its failure.

Other quarters in the meantime, have opined that the African invasion can be regarded as a prelude to the expected large-scale counter-offensive of the Allies with the objective of introducing a radical change in the European war situation. However, as judged from the fact that rather a small number of Allied troops landed in Africa, the Allies have no hope of staging any effective operation against Europe as a whole.

As a matter of fact, the present invasion which even failed to keep the once-occupied Bizerta in the Allies' hands, only caused the tightening of the solid positions of the Axis Powers in the central Mediterranean. It is all too apparent that the Axis has now been better positioned to arrange the transportation of needed supplies across the Mediterranean. The Allies on the contrary will find it very difficult to maintain their fronts at Libya and Tunisia because they have very little shipping to secure the supply of foodstuffs to these fronts and because their supply routes are exposed to the menace of the Axis.

The latest Reuters report, carrying the opinion of some military quarters in London, boasted that the entire area of the Mediterranean and southern Europe are now well within the control of the Allies. But, how can this be true when the supremacy of the Axis in the mid Mediterranean is firmly established?

The Allies, it is understood, had been secretly hoping that their African invasion would cause the collapse of the Petain Government and the surrender to their camp of the French fleet based at Toulon. This hope, as vividly proved by consequent events, was utterly shattered France, through the prompt and resolute action of Marshal Henri P. Petain, has realized even closer relations with Germany. Also, it is worthy of note that not one ship sailed from Toulon to surrender to the Allies.

Another motive prompting the Allied invasion of French territory in Africa was to force the neutral countries such as Turkey and Spain into the Allied camp. To attain this objective the newspapers of the Anglo-Saxon Powers used all their guns to make many attractive words directed to these neutrals who, however, did not listen to them because they were afraid that the plight of France, formerly one of the Allies' most intimate friends, might be repeated again in the future with their countries as the victims. In this it can be deducted that Turkey and Spain are loathe to accept the promises of the Allies at their face value.

All in all, the European war situation will for some time have its pivotal point around the Mediterranean. The world is advised to watch the developments of the situation in this area with close interest.

15,500 CHIANGSTERS SURRENDER TO JAPAN

Imperial Forces Rout Enemy In 4 Provinces—Many Trophies Taken

Domei

TSINAN, November 19.—Chungking troops, totaling 15,500 officers and men, surrendered to the Japanese Forces during October in the course of the Japanese operations in the Yellow River basin in Shantung, Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsu Provinces, it was revealed here today.

Principal among these Chungking units are Yuan Sheng-fang's brigade of 3,200 strong, and Tan Pei-tang's detachment, numbering 2,000.

During the above operations, the Japanese Forces took prisoner 3,089 enemy troops and accounted for 3,418 enemy dead.

In addition, they captured six enemy barracks, four enemy arsenals, two clothing depots, one leather depot and three provisions depots as well as 3,811 rifles, 67,344 rifle bullets, three heavy machine-guns, 35 light machine-guns, four trench mortars, 6,088 hand-grenades, 279 revolvers, 2,960 revolver bullets and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition.

ASIA CULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE INAUGURATED

Rites Slated Saturday at Okuma Hall, Waseda University; Surveys on Program

The inaugural ceremony of the Greater East Asia Artistic Cultural Society, which was formed for the purpose of exchanging culture among the nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be held at 1 p.m. Saturday at Okuma Hall, Waseda University, with Dr. Shigetoshi Kawatake, director of the Waseda University Dramatic Museum, as the chairman of the newly-organized society, according to Domei.

It is expected that representatives from the Education and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries will make congratulatory addresses. Later, lectures will be delivered by Dr. Kunio Yanagida, Dr. Shinji Nishimura and Tatsuo Miyatake to be followed by screening of the motion picture, "Chronicle of the Dutch East Indies Exploration." Selections of southern music also will be given.

YOUTH BODY TO FETE FIRST YEAR OF WAR

To Bolster National Structure In Big Campaign for 1 Week Around Dec. 8

To commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Dai-Nippon Youth Association will carry out a large-scale campaign to bolster the national structure for one week around December 8.

On the memorable day of December 8, a giant rally will be held at the headquarters of the Association in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine with the attendance of 5,000 members in Tokyo. Extraordinary meetings will also be held the same day in all prefectures within the country.

The plans of the campaign include the acceleration of transportation, encouragement of savings and military relief.

For three days from December 5, the members of the Youth Association will make special services to facilitate the transportation of raw materials and fuel for the production of war materials and also of essential daily necessities. The members will refrain from making trips during this period and walk short distances without using traffic facilities.

During the same period of three days, the members will endeavor to gain knowledge about marine services and encourage those in marine service by sending letters and comfort bags.

Early on the morning of December 8, the 15,000,000 members of 53,000 units of the Association will be called up to take part in rallies to be held throughout the country.

For four days starting December 8, the entire members will make commemorative savings. The authorities of the Association are intending to strengthen the savings system for the members.

Three days from December 7 will be devoted to military relief activities. The members will clean the tombs of the war-dead of their respective native places and tender consolation and encouragement to the bereaved families and the soldiers fighting on the front.

Four days starting December 9 are set as a period for extending gratitude to workers. The members will be informed of the activities of laborers engaged in wartime production through lectures, meetings and organ pamphlets of the Association. They will visit and encourage the workers of their native places working in factories and mines.

FRANCE DE[...] AMERICA'S [...] OF AFRICAN [...]

To File Protest [...] Communists in Algeria And Morocco

ABOLISH LAW FOR JEWS

Petain Broadcasts to [...] To Unite and Resist Anglo-Saxon Invaders

Domei

VICHY, November 19.—The French Government will lodge a strong protest with the United States over various outrageous acts committed by the Washington Government in French North Africa.

It is reported that the United States not only invaded French colonies in Africa but released the Communist elements in Algeria and Morocco and abolished the regulations to control the Jewish population there.

The French Government will shortly issue a statement to reproach severely the American Government for the lawless acts committed in disregard of the International Law.

With reference to this issue, the French Governmental circles declared today that the protest will be filed regarding the following four points:

1. Arrest of the ordinary citizens who put up resistance against the invading American forces.
2. Acquittal of the Communist elements, terrorists and the De Gaullist political criminals.
3. Abolition of the regulations to control the Jews.
4. Intervention of the American forces with the domestic politics of French colonies.

Petain Exhorts Compatriots

Domei

VICHY, November 19.—Speaking to the French soldiers in the African front in his radio broadcast this evening at 9:30 o'clock, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, urged the French soldiers to unite and resist Anglo-Saxon invaders.

"Many generals serving in foreign lands disobeyed my orders," he said. "Our officers and soldiers of the African forces should never follow the instruction issued by such traitors. I order you to resist the Anglo-Saxon invasion. We are now facing a tragic fate, but you may be in confused feeling. You may be given news intended to discourage and weaken you. But the true fact is simple.

"If you do not follow the discipline that I ask of each of you, you will cause our homeland to come to a crisis. For the sake of France, I have expanded the authority of Premier Pierre Laval so that he would be able to discharge his difficult duty. Never before have we required unity as we do now. I am still your leader. Your only duty is obedience. The present Government to which you have given the right of administration is the only Government for this country. France represented by me is your only home country."

YOMIURI-HOCHI TO ISSUE TABLOID PAPER IN BURMA

Called Burma Shimbun and Will Make Debut in Japanese on December 8

Domei

RANGOON, November 19.—With necessary arrangements completed, the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun of Tokyo will issue the first number of its "Burma Shimbun," a four-page tabloid paper in the Japanese language, on December 8, on the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was learned today.

The editorial staff and members of the business department of the Burma Shimbun numbering approximately 30 persons is rushing to Burma shortly from the Yomiuri-Hochi head office.

Besides, the above daily, the Yomiuri-Hochi will simultaneously publish weekly graphics in the English, Burmese and Chinese languages, as well as a weekly Chinese paper.

Viscount Hinonishi Succumbs

Viscount Sukehiro Hinonishi died on Wednesday afternoon at the age of 72, at his residence at Harajuku. Funeral services will be held at Kyoto on November 26.

Statue of Late Major-General Tateo Kato To Be Unveiled at Akeno Army Air School

The statue of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, "War God of the Air," who was superintendent of the Research Bureau and instructor of the school, will be unveiled at the Akeno Army Aviation School on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Domei reports from Ujiyamada today.

On the following day, at 8 o'clock, a war memorial for Army aviators also will be unveiled at the same school, attended by high army officers including General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, and about 1,000 relatives of the war dead.

After the ceremony, beginning at noon, aerial exhibitions, such as parachute landings, special flying, single plane dogfights and aerial march-past, will be performed.

Models of enemy P-40 and Hurricane planes on the ground will be bombed and strafed in mock warfare.

CLOSER TIES URGED BY ENVOY TSUBOKAMI

People of Thailand and Japan Should Closely Cooperate, Says Envoy to Bangkok

PRAISES THAI'S ROLE

States Freedom in Asia Impossible Unless Anglo-U.S. Ideology Eradicated

Domei

BANGKOK, November 17.—The people of Japan and Thailand should, in accordance with the Offensive-Defensive Alliance existing between the two countries, closely cooperate and enhance mutual friendship, declared Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, on reflecting the events which took place since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to the present.

"During the past year," the Ambassador said, "a great change has taken place in relations between Japan and Thailand. Prior to the outbreak of the war, Thailand's diplomacy was based on strict neutrality whereas Thailand is now fighting with Japan against America and Britain and is doing its utmost in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"However, in order that the people of Thailand may understand thoroughly the purpose of this Alliance," the Ambassador added "it is necessary to corroborate it with facts. For instance, the recent conclusion of the Cultural Pact between the two countries is a manifestation of the eager desire of both countries for closer cooperation. Japan and Thailand, by virtue of the pledge made in the Alliance, should act in concert, while mutually respecting the independence and understanding the position of each other."

Ambassador Tsubokami pointed out that independence in Greater East Asia has a different connotation from that of independence in the liberalistic sense. "Independence in the Co-Prosperity Sphere," he said, "must not be a mere unbridled one." In future international relations, no country will be able to exist as an independent State unless it forms a Co-Prosperity Sphere with which it is closely tied up in the political, economic, thought and other politico-geographical fields.

In this sense, the Ambassador went on to say, independence in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be based on mutual sharing of joys, sorrows and assistance. The emancipation of Asia would be impossible unless the peoples of Asia shake off the shackles of American and British ideology.

Since the basic idea of the doctrine of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is to maintain close racial, politico-geographical and cultural relations among the people of the sphere, he said, the old conception of a political state needs to be changed. It is this new conception of state that has been adopted in Manchoukuo.

Stating that the people of Thailand now are doing their utmost to cooperate with Japan militarily, economically and culturally, the Ambassador expressed fervent hope that the people of Thailand would fully realize that Japan is fighting a war that will determine the fate of all Asia. Under the circumstances, he urged them to cooperate in the joint endeavor, endure hardships and fight to the finish until final victory is won. Meanwhile, to assist Thailand financially and he declared Japan is doing her best commercially.

Kansai Notes

The K.R. & A.C. soccer eleven went down in defeat at the hands of the Kobe University of Commerce Preparatory School team by a score of 2 to 1 in the game played on the Recreation Ground on Thursday afternoon.

The K.R. & A.C. team was composed of the following players: Brueggemann; Rudolph, Wahlers; Mehta, Zenger, Fink; Westphalen, Grossmann, Baer, Mattern and Rodriguez.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 19 included: Mr. and Mrs. D. Ishikawa, Mr. Y. Arimori, Mr. I. Kondo, Mr. K. Matsuzaki, Mr. R. Ishiwata, Mr. T. Okamoto, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. K. Kubota, Mr. Y. Shimada, Mr. T. Morihisa, Mr. M. Hirano, Mrs. M. Kurihara and daughter, Mr. H. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. R. Okabe, Mr. K. Kitayama and Mr. K. Komaki.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 19: Mr. O. Dreyden, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. H. Ishii, Mrs. K. Imoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kinoshita, Mr. K. Noda, Capt. W. Sander, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. Y. Tamaya and Mr. S. Yamanaka.

Three Thai Maidens

In the march of Thailand along the road of progress, it is quite the fashion for the girls to don uniforms and to be interested in automobiles. In Bangkok it is a common sight to see girls in smart khaki uniforms with all the trimmings, chevrons, hat and belt briskly walking under the clear southern skies. In a short while a military academy for girls is expected to open. The girls like those shown above will be enrolled in a woman's military organization and will undergo intensive training in field nursing and in the manipulation of gas masks. It is reported the maidens of Thailand are all greatly excited about the coming military training.

Memorial Rites Held For 175 News Scribes By Japan Press Body

Memorial services for 175 correspondents including those who were killed in the course of the war were solemnly observed Thursday morning at the Imperial Hotel in the presence of 195 members of the Japan Press Association and members of the families of the deceased. The services preluded the convocation of discussions of the 30th meeting of the Japan Press Association. In the afternoon session presided by Toru Kawamura, President of the Taiwan Nichinichi Shimpo, a resolution to express gratitude for officers and men at the front was adopted. The meeting adjourned at 3:30 o'clock.

MANCHOUKUO TO UP IRON, STEEL OUTPUT

Big Production Increase Seen Through Expansion of Factories, Transportation

Domei

HSINKING, November 19.—In line with its policy of rendering full cooperation with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Manchoukuoan Government has decided to increase its production of iron and steel through the capacity operation of the various factories and works concerned, it was revealed here today.

For this purpose, the auxiliary facilities at the Showa and Penhsihu Iron Works, where the principal facilities for the production of pig iron were completed during the course of the first five-year industrial plan of Manchoukuo, will be expanded. In this connection, it was disclosed, special attention will be given to the expansion of the ore dressing facilities.

Simultaneously, efforts will be made to increase the flow of rich ore from the Talitze iron mine in the Tungpientao district as well as the Chitaokou iron mine. Preparations are now under way for the strengthening of wartime transportation system in the country in order to facilitate the increased flow of rich ores.

It was further revealed that a plan is being worked out to increase the movement of ores from North China and Mengchiang as well as from the Lungyen iron mine. The authorities of Manchoukuo, North China and Mengchiang are now conducting negotiations among themselves for this purpose.

It is understood that the second factory of the Showa Iron Works, which is now under construction, is scheduled to be completed next spring. Its completion will add greatly to increase the capacity of the iron works, which has been exporting its products, including pig iron, steel ingots, steel bars and wire rods, to Japan.

An increase in the production of special steel is also under contemplation among representatives of the Luppe factory of the Showa Iron Works, the Ertaokou Iron Works in the Tungpientao district, the Hsieh Ho iron mine of the South Manchuria Railway Company's Iron Works and the Penhsihu Iron Works, which are working in close touch with the Japanese industrialists concerned.

REICH TANKS PURSUE RETREATING SOVIETS

Germans Spring Into Action in Terek River Area; Russian Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—With the return of fine weather yesterday, German operations in the Terek River region became active, and since this morning, Soviet positions were attackd and serious damages were caused. At the same time, German tank corps have hotly chased enemy troops and have penetrated deep into Soviet territory. One Soviet general, and several hundred soldiers were taken prisoner, while many arms as well as important documents were taken.

German bombers flew low over the enemy in the rear and bombed them. Thus, the Soviet plan of dispatching reinforcements is thus smashed completely.

300 Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—German forces which have been successfully operating in the Tuapse region surrounded a large unit of Soviet troops yesterday, and captured more than 300 war prisoners and large quantities of arms and munitions.

In the Aragir area, fierce fighting is developing and the German army is gaining ground.

Pravda Exhorts Defenders

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—With the arrival of General Winter on the Eastern Front, the Soviet troops have been exhorted to keep on to their present line of defense against all possible hazards, it is reported here.

One report from Moscow revealed that the Pravda, a Communist organ, in its editorial today, said to the following effect:

"A good deal of perseverance is needed on the part of the Soviet fighters to face the Germans. All possible efforts should be put up by the Soviet defenders to keep to their present firing line and not to yield an inch before the German onrush, so that the final victory aimed by us may be achieved. One thing needed at this juncture is that the military discipline among our troops should be maintained more vigorously than now."

ECONOMIC MEETING TO CONVENE NOV. 27

Delegates From China, Mengchiang, Manchou to Attend Confab Here

Discussions will be held here for a few das on the best means by which which the economic growth among the component countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be effected, starting from November 27 at the fourth general meeting of the East Asia Economic Round-Table Conference. The gathering will have the presence of the delegates from Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang besides those representing Japan, and matters related to agriculture, mining and engineering will be taken up for discussion.

The conference, before entering into actual discussion, will solemnize the inauguration of its fourth plenary session with due rites on November 26. Regarding the proceedings of the forthcoming session, all the details were resolved on Thursday when the selection of the chairmen of the two sectional meetings scheduled for the proposed assembly were selected. It was also decided that the present meeting will limit the submittance of matters to be proposed by the members to 32.

As learned to date, the first sectional session will discuss problems relative to agriculture and the iron industry. It will alternately be under the chairmanship of Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Naoto Kobiyama. Among the questions to be submitted for discussion are (1) exchange of agricultural produce between North China and Mengchiang, to be proposed by the North China delegation, and (2) problems related to the growth of mining in Manchoukuo, to be explained by Tokui Takeuchi on behalf of Manchoukuo.

The second sectional meeting, mainly for financial problems, will be placed under the alternate chairmanship of Masaji Arakawa and Saburo Nango. Among the leading questions to be taken up in this section are (1) measures for enhancing trade among all the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, to be explained by Hirozo Sugimura, (2) how to effect better distribution of products in Mengchiang, and (3) relation between the growth of the Central Reserve Bank notes and the prices of daily necessities.

Axis Forces' Tanks Start Big Advance In Libya Operation

(Continued from Page 1)

tain ranges extend from the southwest to the northeast, and German observers report that there are three roads to cross this mountain area, the first along the sea shore, the second along the south of the Mejerda Mountain, and the third along the Tunisian Mountain range.

Axis Action Progresses

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—The Axis operations on the North African War front, as surveyed late this afternoon, are being conducted successfully, the German High Command stated in its communique issued tonight.

The announcement revealed that the first encounter had taken place between the ground forces of the Allies who invaded Tunisia and those of the Axis in the same area, but, however, no severe fighting ensued as the battle was limited to the vanguards of the opposing forces.

The Axis landing units in Tunisia are gradually expanding their sphere of influence. No friction was seen between these units and the French troops garrisoned in that country.

Vigorous activity was kept up by the Axis air forces over the eastern coast of Algeria. They checked the Allies' attempt to land more forces on the coast, and also bombed the Allied troops operating in Tunisia.

The attack on enemy transports by Axis submarines continued with unabated vigor and one enemy transport was sunk off Casablanca.

In the Cyrenaica sector, the Axis forces checked the enemy advance by burying mines in its path and by destroying bridges. The enemy's attempt to encircle the Axis units in the Benghazi sector was completely smashed by the skilful strategy of Reich Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The mobile forces of the British army in the same sector have been greatly handicapped due to the poor supply of fuel and provisions. Their losses suffered at the hands of the Axis air forces and other units are daily mounting.

U.S. Reveals Losses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—The United States Navy Department announced today that since the beginning of the present War, 572 Allied and neutral ships have been sunk in the Western Atlantic, it is reported from Washington today.

Press Comments

Friday, November 20

NICHI NICHI—Increasing War Results of the Axis Powers

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Tragic Mistake of Josef Stalin

Increasing War Results of the Axis Powers

NICHI NICHI—The Italo-German forces that began operations the moment the Anglo-American Allies invaded Northwest Africa quickly completed preparations for striking at the enemy. As a matter of fact, they struck simultaneously with the enemy invasion, by sea and air. Already amazing results have been obtained by them. The figures published by the German and Italian military authorities indicate deep wounds inflicted on the Anglo-American navies and convoys. The enemy camp is already shrouded in gloom. Moreover, astonishing as the results announced so far, they are merely the beginning. The fate reserved in store for the Anglo-American forces is not of such an easy nature.

The United States and Britain themselves must have thought that they had carefully planned it all out. It is not at all strange that with a considerable strength and equipment they should have achieved a measure of success in French colonies which are defended only by small forces. It is another matter whether the invading army can accomplish what they have set out to do. It is worth while looking into the matter a little more closely.

For the Germans, what the Anglo-American forces have done is exactly what they most desired. The invaders have been drawn into an area where they wanted. No more need to wander about the seven seas looking for the enemy. According to the announcement of the United States authorities, the expeditionary force numbers 150,000. If we take into account the supplies that must be brought and the reinforcements required with the lapse of time, we see that as long as they stay in North Africa Anglo-American convoys must be collected at all times on the African coast. All that the Germans and Italians have to do, therefore, is to strike from their base in Tunisia by land and air at the daily weakening landing force of the enemy and to destroy the enemy commissary line by sea and air. How long will the enemy be able to withstanding such strategy?

The damage to shipping that Britain and the United States have suffered since the start of war is appalling. The Germans alone have sunk more than 20,000,000 tons. These sinkings are by no means abating. The Allies are frantically endeavoring to build more ships but they cannot build quick enough to cover the rapid sinkings. President Roosevelt is talking glibly of building 8,000,000 tons this year and 15,000,000 tons next year but consideration of the various factors involved shows that such enormous plans cannot be enforced so easily.

Granted that temporarily and in some dockyards figures approaching these standards should be achieved, it is another matter whether they can be permanently maintained.

Consequently, at the present rate the Anglo-American camp is bound to crumble from the shipping side. It must have been in order to turn this tide in their favor that they have undertaken the African adventure but results have been diametrically opposed to their reckoning. They have deliberately walked into the trap set by the Axis and turned the seas off North-west Africa into a bottomless graveyard for their own ships. The weakening sea transit power of the Allies cannot but be still further damaged by these new sinkings. Even if it may not immediately decide the issue, the North African campaign may be considered to mark an important epoch in the World War in an opposite sense from the Anglo-American version.

Neither the United States nor Britain seems able to better the wit of Lloyd-George in the first World War. Seeing that he could not break through the solid defense of Germany with the combined forces of Britain, France and the United States, he engineered an internal collapse of Austria-Hungary, a union of several races, by hoisting the flag of racial self-determinism and contrived to deflect Turkey in Asia Minor in concert with the Arabs, thus plunging the Central Powers into a desperate situation. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt cannot forget the easy victory that followed and thus they are intent on bringing about a repetition of the landslide.

What they do not take into their calculation is the fundamental difference in the battle-arrays on both sides between the first and present World Wars. Germany is not in such a precarious position that the enemy, failing to reduce it in a frontal attack, can take it in the rear. The iron Italo-German defense in the West and the solid Japanese defense in the East are slowly crushing the Allied defense between them. The enemy that have been overloaded with experience of the armed might of Japan in the South Pacific are out to undergo a similar experience in Africa. Confronted with a crisis to its colonial empire, France has decided to give all-out cooperation to Germany and Italy. The Anglo-American forces that have been dispatched partly on the strength of the goodwill and cooperation the Allied strategists counted on from France will be met with steel instead of smiles.

Tragic Mistake of Josef Stalin

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The tenacity of the Slav race is being more than amply demonstrated in the amazing Red defense of Stalingrad which has been reduced to ruins under the terrific attack of the Germans. We see in the Soviet Union a remarkable example of a nation organized for war in accordance with the iron will of a dictator, with its land, material and human resources thrown into the struggle. It is to be asked, however, whether the realistic and cool-headed Premier Stalin has ever paused to reflect on the fatal mistake he is making in the current war.

Where has fled that cool judgment and spectacular diplomacy that enabled Premier Stalin to conclude a non-aggression pact with Germany to the astonishment of the world? The tragedy of realistic Premier Stalin began when, in order to oppose the irresistible German advance, he went into alliance with plutocratic United States and Britain. The fate of Russia in the last World War should be a lesson to all. The Russians at the sacrifice of their home country contrived to make the Kaiser mass the flower of his army in Tannenburg so that the Allies could have the time in which to form a strong front in the west. What have the Russians gained for this sacrifice?

Granted that Premier Stalin's capacity overshadowed Anglo-Saxon imperialism and he secured voice in post-war affairs, it always presupposes destruction by the Anglo-Saxon Allies of the Axis strength by developing a second front in Europe and Asia. The current situation renders such a presupposition hopeless.

Premier Stalin is demanding the rapid formation of such a second front through the American and British Ambassadors and press correspondents in Russia and his Ambassadors in Washingtnn and London. It cannot be that clear-sighted Premier Stalin is unable to see the obvious fact that Roosevelt and Churchill, diverted of their diplomatic garb, would say that they have already formed a strong second front in Europe and Asia and that they see no reason why they should sweat to form another. It happens that the Soviet Union, which is demanding it, is precisely the second front that the United States and Britain count on. American and British strategic commentators are inventing by desk work such legends as a second front in Scandinavia, the French coast or the Iberian Peninsula but these are embarrassing to Roosevelt and Churchill because they have from the first considered the Soviet Union to be the second front.

Such is the tragedy in which Premier Stalin has embroiled himself. Chiang Kai-shek, now reduced to a provincial warlord in the far interior of China, may be satisfied with the role of a running dog for the Anglo-American Allies as leader of a feeble second front in Asia but how long will Premier Stalin, dictator of a still powerful Soviet Union, be content to receive the same paltry treatment as Chiang Kai-shek and to sacrifice Red officers and men in the cause of Anglo-American imperialism?

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MANCHOU PIONEERS SEND SOBA TO JAPAN

Will Offer New Crops to Ise And Meiji Shrines on Niiname-Sai

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, "soba" or buckwheat cultivated by Japanese pioneers in Manchoukuo will be solemnly offered to the Ise and Meiji Shrines on the forthcoming Niiname-sai on November 23.

A record crop of 200,000 koku was produced this year due to the strenuous efforts of the farmers to encourage the home front by increased production. About 20,000 koku is expected to reach Tokyo during the next month.

Bringing the "soba" to be dedicated to the Meiji Shrine, 15 members of the Manchoukuo Development Society led by Hiko Munemitsu arrived in Tokyo on November 18. They were met by Mr. Takahashi, Secretary to the Manchoukuo Embassy, Mr. Shiotani, Chief of the Overseas Bureau in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and 1,350 members of the Tokyo "Soba" Association.

The delegates proceeded to the Imperial Palace to pay their deep respects and later to the Meiji Shrine where a temporary dedication ceremony was held.

During their visit in Japan, they will call on the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Foreign Office. They will leave for Manchoukuo after the formal dedication on November 23.

OGURA GIVEN NEW POST

Masatsune Ogura, President of the Wartime Financing Bank and former Minister of Finance, will be named as President of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference, succeeding Sotaro Ishiwata, who was recently appointed economic adviser to the National Government of China, according to the industrial newspaper Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Simultaneously, the conference is expected to name adviser including Yoshiaki Hatta, Minister of Railways, Sotaro Ishiwata, Wang Yin-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, the paper reported.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

John Amery Urges Britain to End War

(Continued From Page 1)

posed the projected broadcasts. He will appeal to the British people and especially to his father that it is futile for Britain to keep on waging war with Germany.

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Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,676 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NATION URGED TO STRENGTHEN PRODUCTIVITY

Minister of Commerce and Industry Delivers Stirring Speech to Leaders

WILL BUILD MORE SHIPS

Overland Transportation Has Been Speeded Up—Efficiency Will Be Increased

Concentration of all energies on the rapid building of ships for industrial transportation and economies in the use of shipping space by accelerating the development of the more important resources at home were some of the numerous points touched on in the speech of Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi which was read by Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina before a plenary session of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Thursday.

Mr. Kishi said that it was the intention of the Government to effect a thorough-going enforcement of the priorities system in order that the total economic strength of the nation may be increased to the utmost. For the same purpose, the speech indicated, Government control of labor would be strengthened, the various key industrial control associations developed to the full, adjustments and reorganizations of the smaller industrial and commercial enterprises continued and chambers of economics established. The address concluded with the expression of the Commerce and Industry Minister's wish that businessmen would incite themselves to greater efforts than ever before and cooperate in a positive manner with the policies of the Government.

The speech, in substance, said:

"The way that our country must travel still remains that of quickly establishing a highly-geared defense State even while prosecuting war and of pushing the construction of Greater East Asia regardless of obstacles. Whether these things can be achieved or not depends entirely on the determination of the people as well as that of the Government and also on the productivity of the nation.

To Expand Production

"Thus the innumerable economic measures being enforced by the Government are all aimed at expanding productive capacity and at the most effective exercise of the total industrial and economic strength of the nation. Already since the outbreak of the China Affair the first four-year plan for productive expansion has been undertaken to build up the defense industry and increase productivity in the basic industries. The initial plan was completed last year.

"By bending the total efforts of the Government and people, various impediments have been removed and important changes effected in the industrial structure of the nation through the enforcement of the first productivity expansion plan. Our defense industry has markedly gained in autonomy compared with its state before the China Affair.

New Program Required

"This year a second productivity expansion plan has been taken in hand but under the exigencies of the War of Greater East Asia every item must be decided in cross-reference with war needs and estimates must be made of transit possibilities, so that an entirely fresh program has come to be required. This the authorities are now studying and pending the completion of a more fully worked-out plan a temporary program is being enforced.

"The important points of the new departure are concentration of all available energies on the rapid building of ships and on the quickened development of important domestic resources in order to economize sea transit space. While assuring the adequate distribution of important industrial materials, overland transportation has been speeded up.

"In regard to the expansion of equipment, efforts have been concentrated on defense industry equipment and thorough-going priorities have been enforced. In order to assure the adequacy of labor power, the requisitioning system has been invoked at need and control measures adopted to increase work efficiency.

New Movement Started

"Furthermore, an Industrial Equipment Corporation, Staple Materials Management Corporation and other organizations have been estab-

(Continued on Page 2)

Santiago Interested In Hori's Statement On Chile's Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 18.—According to a report from Santiago, the statement made by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information of the Japanese Cabinet, in his interview with newspapermen today on the neutral policy of Chile has caused widespread repercussions here. Subsequently, the Chilean Foreign Office has instructed the Chilean Minister in Tokyo to furnish the home Government details of Mr. Hori's statement.

U.S.-BRITISH DISCORD OVER N. AFRICA SEEN

America Backing Darlan While Britain Continuing Support To De Gaullist Regime

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 18.—The feud between the so-called North African regime, headed by the traitorous Admiral Darlan and Giraud, and the De Gaullists is merely a manifestation of the serious antagonism existing between America and Britain, Berlin circles state.

The De Gaullists, whose headquarters are in London, are being utilized by the British, and Darlan, who sold himself to the Anglo-American invaders and was made chairman of the North African regime and commander-in-chief of its armed forces, and his lieutenant. Giraud have become puppets expertly manipulated by Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, commander-in-chief of the American forces in North Africa.

Observers point out that Eisenhauer's action in using Darlan and Giraud is a clear indication of the American scheme to frustrate British ambition in North Africa. Although the struggle between America and Britain has not yet come into the open, the fact that Roosevelt's imperialistic designs toward Africa are becoming more clear by the day, and the fact that Wendell Willkie in an address, his first since his return to America, on October 26, declared, "There is a big ditch between the Allied nations. One that has not been made by Hitler but by ourselves," are being noted as proof of this undercurrent but desperate struggle.

Rift Reported

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 18.—Because the De Gaullists, who are supported by Britain, declared violent opposition against the appointment of Admiral Darlan as chairman of the puppet regime in French North Africa, reports have been circulating of a rift between America and Britain. The direct cause of the struggle for the domination of French North Africa was brought about when Lieutenant-General Eisenhauer, commander-in-chief of the American forces in North Africa, swiftly planned a puppet regime with Darlan, former commander-in-chief of the French naval and air forces, Nogues, former governor-general of Morocco, and Giraud at its center.

Official circles in London point out that this rift throws a dark shadow upon military operations in North Africa. The London Times declared that the feud between the De Gaullist and Darlan has its roots in fundamental political differences and that there could be no hope of a compromise.

Deputy Premier Clement Attlee in the British parliament denied that Darlan had been given any political position and declared, "the agreement between Eisenhauer and Darlan is limited to military matters. Reports from Washington disclose that Secretary of State Hull after a conference with Secretary of War Stimson, issued a statement denying any political significance in the new development and stated "the discussion between Eisenhauer and Darlan is absolutely only military."

To Train Chosenese

Domei

HSINKING, November 19.—In view of the important part played by the Chosenese in the field of agriculture, the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo, beginning December, will establish training centers for them in key cities and towns throughout the country, it was learned today. The training centers also will deal with affairs related to their welfare, it was said.

FRENCH SET-UP READY TO BACK AXIS COUNTRIES

Vichy to Abandon Lukewarm Attitude and Offer Definite Cooperation

LAVAL CENTRAL FIGURE

Yoshizawa Exchanging Views With Decoux on Current Developments

Events are taking place in quick succession in France, indicative of the fact that there has been a strengthening of the French structure for cooperation with the Axis Powers, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The most important of these events was the nomination of Premier Pierre Laval as successor of Marshal Henri Petain as Chief of State, the vesting in Premier Laval of all power of managing national affairs and a reconstruction of the French Cabinet.

Will Change Stand

Most observers are agreed in thinking that France will abandon definitely the lukewarm attitude it has adopted toward the Axis Powers ever since it was defeated by Germany in the current war and that the Vichy Government will be prompt to take measures designed to strengthen the domestic structure to permit it to share France's destiny with the Axis Powers.

To the course events are taking in the French mainland constitutes a question to which Japan, leader of Greater East Asia in which French Indo-China, a French colony, is included, cannot be indifferent. The attention of the officials and people of Japan now is directed to the development of the situation in the French mainland and to the possible effect of the changing conditions in the French mainland on the Government-General of French Indo-China.

Japan has been making special endeavors to forge closer ties of cooperation with French Indo-China since the Anglo-American invasion of French territory. The Government had Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Special Ambassador to French Indo-China, put off his visit to Japan and continue keeping in close touch with Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China, exchanging views with him on the developments of the situation in the French mainland.

At a time when there are signs that Chungking may commit blind acts, it is desired by the officials and people of Japan that French Indo-China, which is bound to defend itself in common with Japan, will move speedily to strengthen its policy of collaboration with Japan in keeping with the trend of affairs in the French mainland.

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 18.—Unable to bear the mounting peril caused by the raging activity of the German Navy and air arm along the coast of Algeria and Tunisia, Allied headquarters today issued an order for its ships to seek refuge in safe zones, reports reaching here today reveal.

Reports from North Africa also state that German aircraft yesterday raided the ports of Bone and Bougie and destroyed Allied planes, hangars and storehouses. The Luftwaffe also hit La Calle on the border of Tunisia and severely damaged Allied units.

Observers believe that the Germans who have occupied numerous airfields in Tunisia will soon in the future carry out a large-scale counter-offensive against the numerically superior Allied air force. Reports disclose that a steady stream of reinforcements are arriving from Tunis, Sardinia and Sicily.

MONGCLIA HALL PLANNED BY MENGCHIANG OFFICIALS

Domei

KALGAN, November 19.—The Mengchiang Government is planning to build a "Mongolia Hall" to be used as a training institute for its officials, quarters for foreign diplomatic guests and as a general auditorium, it was revealed today.

The South Chahar government, which is rushing the project through, will be in charge of the construction work.

This hall will be built on the banks of the Chingshui River in Kalgan and is expected to be completed next spring in time for the Continental Liaison Conference.

Winners of Slogan Contest Chosen from 19,900 Entries

Cut of the phenomenal number of 19,900 entrants in the Japan Times Advertiser's slogan contest which closed on October 20, the judges have selected the fifteen winning entries. Winners in the first division, who submitted the ten best slogans, will be awarded ¥100 each. Those in the second division, five in number, will each be given a half-year's subscription to this paper.

Thousands of entries, far exceeding the expectations of the editors, started pouring in immediately after the announcement of the contest. Of the 19,900 entries, the bulk or roughly 17,500 were in the Japanese language and thus created a difficult problem inasmuch as it was necessary to translate the slogans into English.

With the closing of the contest on October 20, the slogan editors set out on the arduous task of tabulating and translating the entries and when this was finally completed, the judges were assembled in the Togyo Kaikan where, after the winners were chosen, a dinner was given.

The editors of the Japan Times Advertiser wish to take this opportunity to thank the readers of this paper for their whole-hearted cooperation. A few words of explanation must be made, in this connection, regarding the method that was employed in selecting the entries. While all the slogans will be used in the English language entries in Japanese were accepted. Many of the winning slogans were written in Japanese and in some cases the wording has been slightly altered by the translators to bring out the meaning and purpose of the slogan rather than to render a literal translation.

Last but not least, the editors wish to take this opportunity to thank the judges for their painstaking work. The judges were:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Former Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of the Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times Advertiser.

The winning slogans follow:

Translation (Submitted in Japanese):

"Japanese Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction."
Kaichi Furukawa
Minamata Kokumin-gakko
Minamata-machi, Ashikichi-gun
Kumamoto-ken

"America and Britain dig their graves, Greater East Asia builds a Paradise."
Shinichi Tanaka
c/o Yoko Urabe
12 Sanchome Utsubo Minami-dori
Nishi-ku, Osaka

"Victory for Japan Is Victory for East Asia"
Tomezo Okabashi
967 4-Chome Asagaya Suginami-ku
Tokyo

"The longer the war, the stronger the Co-Prosperity Sphere."
Masamichi Yokoyama
Seno, Sango-mura, Ikoma-gun
Nara-ken

"With firmness we fight, With kindness we build."
Keiji Koike
Nakasuji, Nagao-mura, Kawabe-gun
Hyogo-ken

"Fight onward till Asia is Asia's Own."
Kihei Suzuki
273 Tamachi, Hamamatsu-shi
Shizuoka-ken

"Build Greater East Asia we will, With fiery spirit and iron will."
Masao Tanaka
Yanai, Uozumi-mura, Akashi-gun
Hyogo-ken

"Sons, go forward when we die! And our sons' sons too, For Greater East Asia."
Kotaro Suzuki
629 6-Chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku
Tokyo

Submitted in English:

"In the freedom of the East, Lies the peace of the West."
Carl Raymen
21 Motomachi, Hakodate-shi

"Anglo-American Defeat is the key to world peace"
Toshiko Yamakawa
148 Sendagicho, Komagome
Hongo-ku, Tokyo

SPECIAL AWARDS

Submitted in English:

"Remember the days before Pearl Harbor"
Sachio Toriumi
1221 Katayanagi, Tochigi-shi

"All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All"
Taiichi Kumai
c/o Koizumi
192 Suwamachi, Yodobashi-ku
Tokyo

Submitted in Japanese:

"Home, Office, Workshop—Battlefields All, for Victory"
Naosaburo Hamada
16 Nishi-iru, Hachijo-kudaru
Karasumaru, Kyoto

"Fight, Defend and Win, No Matter How Long the War"
Taneo Motomatsu
Kami-okuma, Miyata-machi,
Kurate-gun, Fukuoka-ken

"The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures"
Eiichi Uzawa
4 Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

UNITED STATES BUSY IN FAKING NAVAL VICTORY

Trying to Persuade Public 3rd Solomons Battle Was in Its Fleet's Favor

BUT WILL HAVE HARD TIME

Asahi Scribe at Buenos Aires Says America Will Keep Up Its Counter-Attacks

The American propaganda machinery is working at full blast to persuade the people of America who have ceased to place any faith in the war communiques of their Government that the Third Battle of the Solomons ended in a victory for the American fleet, Ryuden Hosokawa, correspondent of the Asahi in Buenos Aires said Thursday.

Via radiotelephone, Mr. Hosokawa was asked by his head office to tell about the effect of the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on Wednesday of the results of that battle.

The conversation in verbatim form follows:

Head Office: The results of the Third Battle of the Solomons which raged for three days from November 12 to 14 have been published by the Imperial Headquarters. There is no doubt of the crushing defeat which was suffered by the American navy in the fight. It seems that in its customary way the American Government is taking care to keep its people in ignorance of the actual results of the battle. You might tell us something about the manner in which the American Government is trying to keep the truth of the issue of the battle from its people.

Called Greatest Battle

Correspondent: American Navy Secretary Frank Knox in a statement issued on November 17 on the Third Battle of the Solomons said that not counting the engagements in the Mediterranean, it was the greatest in the current world war.

Reports reaching here from Washington told of the participation of five American admirals in the Third Battle of the Solomons.

These facts are enough to indicate how large were the naval forces which were employed by America in the battle.

Naval observers are telling the world that as many American battleships as participated in the Third Battle of the Solomons had not been employed in a single engagement since the American-Spanish War of 1898.

The results of the Third Battle of the Solomons were published by the American Navy Department on November 15. The announcement did not tell the whole truth. It said that the losses of the American navy were two B-class cruisers and six destroyers.

The explanation of the promptness with which the American Government published the results of the battle and the great care which it took to make the losses of the American Navy in the fight appear immoderately small is to be sought in the fact that the suspicion of the people of America has been deepening since the Second Battle of the Solomons that the American navy is ineffectual.

Twisted Version

It will be remembered that in the Second Battle of the Solomons the American fleet suffered a terrible defeat. Japan was prompt to announce the results of the engagement to the world. The belated American communique, giving a deliberately twisted version of the outcome of the fight, only undermined the confidence of the American people in their navy. The press and radio in America were loud in criticism of the American navy and President Roosevelt's direction of the war.

The people of America, who know by experience what the war communiques of their Government are worth, undoubtedly will not believe what is told by the authorities about the issue of the Third Battle off the Solomons.

The best evidence of the crushing nature of the defeat sustained by America in this battle is furnished by the fact that two American rear-admirals were killed in the fight, one of them, as admitted by the American navy, Rear-Admiral Cassin Young, on board the A-class cruiser San Francisco, and the other Rear-Admiral Norman Scott, commander of the same cruiser.

Head Office: Tell us something about the manner in which the

(Continued on Page 2)

General Maeda Given First Class Order Of the Rising Sun

His Majesty the Emperor graciously awarded posthumously the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon on General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, who died on duty on the foremost battlefront in the south on September 5, it was announced Thursday.

BRITAIN IS BLAMED FOR FAMINE IN INDIA

Many Reported Dying as Food Shortage Mounts; Utmost Unrest Prevailing

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BANGKOK, November 19.—The famine in India has become more acute, of late, and many are dying of hunger. Punjab, Bengal and other provinces have prohibited the transportation of wheat, barley and rice out of the domain of their provinces with the result that utmost unrest prevails in areas which do not produce these cereals.

India primarily is an agricultural country, and prior to Britain's possession of India, there had been few famines, if any. Only four local famines occurred between the 11th and 17th centuries. Since Britain's annexation, the frequency and extent of famines have extended, and between 1880 to 1890 there were 31 famines with the toll of 22,500,000 deaths.

The British Government authorities have failed to exercise any concern whatever for coping with the present famine and consequent deaths of the population. The only thing they have done was the establishment of a foodstuff adjustment bureau at New Delhi by way of an excuse. This organ is rather aimed to transport foodstuffs to the West Asian areas from the less favored areas than cope with the famine. It is reported that the general populace is resentful toward Britain for this utter lack of sincerity.

The food famine is largely due to floods, drought and typhoon which occurred locally. But the loss of Burma is also considered an influential factor. The loss of Java has caused a shortage of sugar, and of late, the rationing system has been adopted for sugar.

Paper shortage is also being felt with the result that the Government authorities have circulated notices advising economy in the consumption of paper.

The gasoline shortage is proving a source of trouble and worry to General Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. The gasoline in India, usually brought from Iran and Iraq, has become extremely short since the appearance of Japanese and German submarines in the Indian Ocean. Especially since the oil rights in Iran have changed hands from Britain to the United States, added restraint is being felt by India.

It is an undeniable fact, at any rate, that various articles are being found shorter than ever and the general populace is fast losing confidence in Britain.

COCHIN-CHINA PROHIBITS FOREIGN RADIO RECEPTION

Native People Who Violate New Decree Will Be Severely Punished

Domei

SAIGON, November 19.—The Government of Cochin-China has issued a decree prohibiting the listening-in by the Cochin-China native inhabitants of foreign or anti-Government broadcasts and the meting out strict punishments to offenders.

The decree also provides severe punishment for those who spread wild rumors. A number of police officers specially will be detailed to see to it that the ordinance is effectively enforced, it was said.

It was recalled that the Cochin-China Government prohibited, on November 19 last year, the listening-in on foreign broadcasts by decree based on a similar decree issued in France on November 1 last year. The ordinance in Cochin-China, however, has not been observed satisfactorily, it was said.

HARD EFFORTS BY SUBMARINE CHASERS TOLD

Play Vital Part in Nipping Enemy Guerilla Warfare in the Bud, Says Scribe

ROLLING AND PITCHING LIFE

Successful Attack on Raider After Darkness on New Year's Day Narrated

By SAKAE SHIMOHONJI
Member of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, November 19.—Activities of Japanese submarine chasers, which play a very important part in nipping the enemy guerilla warfare in the bud, are ever carried out with hard efforts, for which an immense gratitude must be paid by the entire nation. Some of them are sallying forth to the Indian Ocean and beyond. Your correspondent has visited a certain base, where he heard stories from navy intrepid men on activities of Japanese "sea wolves."

A submarine chaser is just like a floating submarine, so to speak. Once it sails out, its portholes are hermetically sealed and its interior becomes as sultry as that in a submarine. There is no bath. No laundry can be done. The waves are constantly washing overboard. Men within are subjected to constant rolling and pitching and can hardly sleep. Nobody, however, is nauseated. No invalid is produced. However, its objective is a submarine, but nobody knows where it is lurking. All men must ever be on the alert.

Active on New Year's Day

When the crew welcomed the New Year's Day, their breakfast consisted of rice-balls served with pickled plum. One of the submarine chasers was ordered to proceed to a certain place by the morning of the New Year's Day. All men were greatly satisfied to have received the orders and started for the front. The sub-chaser encountered a severe storm on the way. The ship was tossed like a leaf by the waves. It was a storm of exceptional severity. The ship's inclinometer was damaged. All men welcomed the New Year's Day with rice-balls and pickled plum in the midst of the storm. It takes about 20 days of unbroken voyage before the chaser arrives at its destination. Sometimes, a month is required to reach the destination. Nobody can wash himself during the voyage. Naturally, all are vermin-ridden.

The greatest joy is when the chaser catches up with an enemy submarine. A submarine is a nuisance to other kinds of seacraft, but to the chaser it offers the best "bait." Last time one enemy submarine was made the victim of a Japanese submarine chaser. When the men on board the chaser were taking dinner, Japanese planes flew over the chaser and informed it that they descried an enemy submarine. The chaser took action without delay. It sailed at top speed, but, when it got a place where the submarine was found, the latter submerged.

Darkness descended as we continued looking for the enemy. I was thinking that we would have to give up the chase when the lookout suddenly shouted, "there is something black in front of us." Something black on the black sea . . . like staring at a crow on a completely dark night. But because of training, the eyes of the lookout were like a cat's. The ship cut through the water at full speed. The black something is a submarine. As if feeling completely safe because of the darkness the enemy submarine is proceeding on the surface of the sea.

"Prepare for action!" And the fighting spirit of the men rises. Our ship approaches the enemy from behind, silently. Finally we come very near but the enemy still does not seem to sense our presence. Then our searchlight suddenly lights the enemy and bursts of machine-gun fire hit the submarine. Taken unawares the enemy submarine desperately begins to submerge. But it is too late. Before its wake has disappeared from the sea our ship is above the enemy throwing depth bombs.

The final X charges exploded directly on the enemy. It was an easy enemy to deal with. The enemy had attacked our transport and damaged it at 1 a.m. of that day; it was sunk without even a day having elapsed

(Continued on Page 2)

SYSTEM OF TEACHING ENGLISH CRITICIZED

Writer Would Correct Attitude Of Instructors—Knowledge of Language Seen as Asset

Knowledge of the English language, correctly taught in the right spirit and attitude, is a valuable asset, according to Masao Seki, concurrently head of the Business Department of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and the International Broadcasting Bureau, in an article appearing in the November issue of Seikai Orai. The gist of his article is as follows:

"In an article by Dr. Fukasaku entitled 'Eijin Ohdo' (Englishman Odo) published in the August issue of Seikai Orai, I learned that Odo (Japanese nom de plume of Basil Hall Chamberlain) had three possessions which he treasured to the very last. One was a picture of the late Admiral Prince Takehito Arisugawa presented to him while on the faculty of the Naval Academy, the second, the Third Class Order of Merit granted to him by the Japanese Government and the third, a silver ornament given to him by his pupils when he bade his last farewell to Japan. When I read this passage, the story of W. R. Moraes and the relics left by him in Tokushima, where he breathed his last, came to my mind.

"W. R. Moraes first came to Japan in 1898 as the Portuguese Consul in Kobe. After living in Japan for several years, the Japanese scenery and the Japanese people came to exert an irresistable charm over him, so finally he decided to spend the rest of his days in Japan. Giving up in 1913, without the least feeling of regret, his post as consul, Moraes retired to the foothills of Bizan in Tokushima City, where he devoted himself to the study of things Japanese until his death in 1929.

Works Translated Recently

"As Moraes' numerous works were written in the Portuguese language, although enjoying large sales in his homeland, his writings came to be known in Japan comparatively late and in limited circles. It is only recently that three or four of his books, such as 'Nippon Seishin' (Japanese Spirit), 'Nippon Yawa' (Japanese Evening Stories) and 'Tokushima no Bon Odori' (Tokushima 'O-Bon' Dance), have been translated into Japanese. In this respect, compared to Yakumo Koizumi (Lafcadio Hearn), Moraes was certainly very unfortunate, disregarding the question of the relative value of their writings.

"A few years ago I visited Moraes' old home in Tokushima City and also had the opportunity of inspecting the many articles left by him at the Keiko Library in the city. Among these relics what impressed me most was a small frame containing the sacred picture of the Emperor Meiji and a tightly sealed glass tube in which was placed a cigarette bearing the Imperial Crest. The cigarette is said to have been granted to Moraes in the days when he was consul-general, and considering it too precious to smoke, he had placed it in a glass tube.

"In Odo's treasuring of the photograph of the late Prince Arisugawa and the decoration granted him by the Emperor Meiji, and in Moraes' enshrining of the Emperor Meiji's Portrait and the cigarette with the Imperial Crest, it seems that there exists something deeper than just admiration and strong yearning for Japan on the part of these two great foreign men of letters. I cannot restrain my feelings in singing the praise of the Imperial Grace and Benevolence, so far-reaching and lofty.

"The president of the North China Star, Fox, before leaving on an exchange ship for the United States, spoke as follows over the radio from Tientsin:

"'With regard to matters in connection with Americans and Britons, the Japanese have a great advantage. As there are many Japanese who have a good knowledge of the English language and English literature, they are well-versed on conditions existing in America and Britain. On the other hand, the Americans and British may be said to be completely ignorant of Japanese literature. How many Americans or British really understand the Japanese or are informed of the true conditions? . . . Lack of mutual understanding gives rise to disputes and once a controversy has arisen, the advantage lies with the side that best understands the other.' (Taken from an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi.)

"The foregoing opinion of Fox, it seems to me, should offer some suggestion to the recent arguments presented pro and con on the question of teaching of English in our schools.

Would Correct Policy

"The method and system of English language teaching in Japan in the past cannot be considered to be ideal. Primarily, we must break away from the custom of over-emphasizing English to the exclusion of other foreign languages, and later reconsider the policy and method of English teaching itself.

"However, we cannot deny that the Japanese intelligentsia are more informed on conditions in foreign countries, especially America and Britain, than the Americans and British are with conditions in Japan.

"The flood of Americanism, over which men of intelligence frowned in disapproval, may directly be traced to American movies and jazz music. Hence, it would be a little too harsh to lay the blame on the teaching of English. If any criticism is to be attached to the teaching of the English language, the fault would lie with the method of teaching, the spirit of guidance and the attitude taken by the instructors.

"It is a well-known fact that prior to the outbreak of the current hostilities, Germany attached special importance to the teaching of English and French. From my meager experience abroad, I judge that the Americans and British took exactly the opposite view.

"According to Dr. Sanki Ichikawa, the Shakespearean Society in Germany, said to be the most authoritative and best equipped institution of its kind in the world, far surpasses that in England itself.

"A foreign language is the means by which the knowledge, sciences and culture of a foreign country may be absorbed. The knowledge of a foreign language is a valuable weapon and the study of it will assume greater importance with the further growth of our national strength. The main point lies in how English is taught, the spirit of guidance and the attitude taken.

"There may be some who fear the influx of American and British ideology, but ideology can be fought and annihilated with ideology. I would not uphold the attitude of abolishing the teaching of the English language because of the fear of contact with American and British ideology."

Imperial Headquarters Created 5 Years Ago; Brilliant Achievements

Today marks the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Imperial Headquarters in the Imperial Palace. Since establishment on November 20, 1937, the Headquarters has fulfilled its great mission as the highest organ of supreme command. The war situation, as it is today, when Japan is steeped in the war of crushing America and Britain, is in striking contrast to that at the time of its establishment, when this country was concentrating on the general attack on Nanking. In retrospect of the past five years, many important military campaigns have been carried out through direction of the Headquarters. These included the battles of Hsuchow, Hankow, Canton, Hainan Island and others, the peaceful advance of Japanese Forces to North and South French Indo-China, the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Tripartite Alliance, and the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

United States Busy in Faking Naval Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

American Government is letting its people know about the progress of the battle.

Correspondent: We have an American communique telling of the manner in which the San Francisco was attacked by the Japanese Fleet. According to this announcement, the San Francisco, escorting transports, came near Tulagi Island on the afternoon of November 12. Then it was attacked by a number of Japanese bombers. The pilot of one of the bombers deliberately crashed his plane against the ship, whose upper structure was badly damaged.

On November 13 the cruiser was attacked by a Japanese battleship, which coming within 2,000 yards from it rained shells on it.

2 Rear-Admirals Killed

On the night of the same day the San Francisco fell in with a Japanese warship, and was fired on by the Japanese vessel. One of the shells which landed on it demolished the bridge. Two rear-admirals who were there were killed.

President Roosevelt told his people that the San Francisco, which had a narrow escape from sinking struggled to an unnamed port.

This communique of the American Government about the San Francisco did not bring any satisfaction to the American public. It left many thinking Americans wondering whether the American navy is equal to its task.

The communique of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters on the results of the Third Battle of the Solomons had much to do with the American announcement on the same fight. In the face of the Japanese announcement of the victorious conclusion of the battle, the Washington authorities in all probability thought that they had to do something to counteract the effects of the Japanese communique which was convincing to the world.

In this manner the American communiques on the Third Battle of the Solomons came.

Head Office: What is your idea of the course of action America will pursue in dealing with the situation in the Pacific which is sure to increase in gravity with battles like the Third Battle of the Solomons fought on the surface of the South Pacific?

Correspondent: The American Government is talking of repeating the Third Battle of the Solomons.

Would Repeat Battle

Navy Secretary Knox came out on November 17 with a statement to the effect:

"The war is not at an end yet. It is to be expected that Japan will come out repeatedly in the future. It is the intention of the American navy to keep up the fighting until the Japanese Navy is down.

Head Office: What is the naval strength with which America is left?

Correspondent: The American Government is trying to persuade its people that the American navy has not sustained any serious losses in the war and that the American navy is in a position to continue the fight against Japan.

NATION IS URGED TO UP PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

lished to mobilize for war purposes equipment or materials lying idle. A great national movement has been set going to collect scrap metals in order to contribute to the expansion of productivity.

"In order to develop the total economic strength of the nation to the fullest extent and to achieve the aim of industrial expansion, the economic structure of the nation must be readjusted and reorganized in such a way as to serve those ends. In order, in other words, to obtain the maximum economic efficiency with the minimum of means, an economic system such as would enable thorough-going priorities to be enforced and rational measures undertaken must be prepared. Thus, in August last a Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance was issued under which all the vital industrial enterprises have been organized into control associations. In vew of the troubles experienced in the operation of controlled economy on the part of both the Government and people, the system is designed to supplement the controls exercised by the Government offices and to give full play to the initiative and experience of businessmen. It is also calculated to increase the total economic strength of the nation through the adoption of the leadership principle based on council discussions. Already some 20 such control associations have been established including those for iron, coal and other vital industries. They are functioning more and more actively. The Government is stinting no effort to nourish and strengthen these control associations. Toward that end, some of the governmental powers are to be delegated shortly to these organizations.

Guidance Is Given

"Equally vital for assuring smooth and balanced distribution of materials and completion of labor mobilization, which are necessary to increase productivity, is the readjustment and reorganization of the smaller industries and trades. The Government has not only legislated a Business Licensing Ordinance, Business Adjustment Ordinance and the like but has also undertaken to exercise administrative guidance for the benefit of the smaller manufacturers and dealers in abandoning or changing their occupations accompanying reorganization

In these tasks, however, various difficulties must be taken into consideration. It is the desire of the Government to carry them out as far as possible through self-determinative cooperation of the people affected.

"In this way, adjustments in our industrial system adapted to the 'economics of decisive warfare' are being steadily achieved and the foundations gradually consolidated.

The control associations form the woof, so to speak, of the industrial control system. In order to make the fabric complete, the warp must be supplied by organic contact among the various associations, whether by locality or other arrangements. It is necessary, at any rate, to enable provincial industry and economy to run smoothly through close cooperation between the local government and people.

To Establish New System

"For this purpose, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to institute a chamber of economics system. The Cabinet, in fact, has agreed on the presentation of a bill in this regard to the next session of the Diet. The Government at present is working out the details.

"In order to emerge victor in the War of Greater East Asia we must concentrate all our innumerable economic measures on the single aim of increased production. Since we can no longer depend on the economic strength of some third countries, we must rely on our own resources and carry out all our measures on a self-determinative basis. This makes it essential for both Government and people to renew their resolve and to incite themselves to fresh efforts. They must develop new ideas and initiative.

"For these reasons, I believe that the various economic control measures hitherto in force are likely to be extended and deepened qualitatively and quantitatively, necessitating on the part of the authorities in charge of economic administration comprehensive and careful planning and, at the same time, bold and appropriate enforcement of the plans. On the part of you gentlemen, too, I earnestly hope that you will work with deep insight into the nature of production warfare and in full understanding of the grave mission charged on the industry and economy of our country, preparing the war structure of business and constantly infusing into, and materializing, the iron determination to win in all your economic activities, thus contributing to the strengthening and expansion of productivity."

Today's Press Comments

Friday, November 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

France's New Move

NIPPON SANGYO—It was in May that Pierre Laval was again made Premier, as a result of the French people's re-recognition of the national socialist movement, which at one time was regarded as merely a reaction of the times. That was about the time when the people saw the danger to their colonial empire, in Syria, Madagascar, and Martinique.

With the evil clutch of America and Britain reaching out to North Africa, France's lifeline, the demand has finally come about for a final decision. Mr. Laval was given power as the head of the government and was proclaimed as the one to carry on after the death of Marshal Petain when and if that should happen.

Judging from Mr. Laval's character and background it can be said that a positive step toward complete cooperation with the Axis has been taken. It should be noted as a happy trend for the rebirth of France and for the strengthening of the Axis in Europe.

Production and Technique

NIPPON SANGYO—The Dai-Nippon National Industrial Service Association is sponsoring the second All-Japan Technicians' Convention which was held on Thursday and will continue today. A large gathering of about 300 experts from urban and rural districts attended. The function is intended for discussing how to elevate the wartime industrial technique and to promote the wartime production efficiency. This is a significant event to say the least. It hardly needs emphasis that appropriate devices and creative genius are necessary for technique, work, factory management, labor control and other industrial affairs. How to work out all this is the problem facing these technicians.

NAVY SCRIBES TO SPEAK

Over 40 Correspondents Will Tour Nation

To tighten the spiritual bond tying the front lines with the home front and to strengthen still further the people's determination to carry through the war to final victory, more than 40 members of the Navy Press corps who have recently returned from the front will tour the nation between November 25, and December 4, and deliver lectures at important cities.

The Navy press men will be divided into 32 squads and take part in the Navy Press Corps Members Lecture Meeting to be opened in important cities throughout Japan. The lectures will be sponsored by the Navy Ministry, the Board of Information and the Nippon Newspaper Association.

Count Mutsu Dies At Kamakura Home; Funeral on Saturday

Count Hirokichi Mutsu, former Minister to Belgium and son of the late Count Munemitsu Mutsu, a great diplomat of the Meiji Era, passed away early Thursday morning at his home in Kamakura at the age of 73 following a lengthy illness. The late Count entered the diplomatic service in 1895, was appointed Consul at San Francisco in 1896 and later served as Second Secretary of the Legation in Rome in 1900, First Secretary of the Embassy in London in 1905 and as Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels in 1914. The deceased is survived by his son and heir, Yonosuke Mutsu, editor of the foreign news desk of Domei News Agency. The funeral service will be held Saturday at the Enkakuji Temple, Kamakura.

NIPPON-HUNGARIAN TIES ARE STRESSED

Envoy to Japan Will Broadcast On 2nd Anniversary of Axis Adherence

November 21 marks the second anniversary of the adherence of Hungary to the Tripartite Pact concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy. Two years ago, on a bright sunny day, Count Paul Teleki, Prime Minister and Count Stephen Csaky, Foreign Minister of Hungary signed the documents of participation of Hungary in the Tripartite Agreement in the presence of Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister of Italy and Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador of Japan.

The solemn ceremony took place in the famous Baroque-style Belvedere Palace in Vienna, where, when the historic documents were signed, Reich Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop declared that Hungary was the first power to express readiness of participation in the Tripartite Agreement, side by side with Germany, Italy and Japan, and at the same time, offered congratulations on this historic occasion also on behalf of the allied Italian and Japanese Governments to the Hungarian statesmen.

Hungary's joining the Tripartite Pact was received with great enthusiasm in Budapest, Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. This important step on the part of Hungary was very significant from the point of view of Japanese-Hungarian relations. Thus far, practical relations between the two nations had been limited to the social and cultural spheres but from then on the two friendly nations were allied politically as well for the construction of a new world order for a just and appropriate living space of the allied peoples under the sun.

Hungary, situated in southeastern Europe, in the proximity of the Balkans is playing today an ever growing important role, culturally, economically and politically, thereby contributing to the construction of the new order in Europe.

On the second anniversary, Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister in Tokyo, will deliver a congratulatory message to the Hungarian nation over the short-wave radio of JOAK at 1:40 p.m. Saturday, stressing the great significance of the occasion with special references to the existing cordial relations and comradeship between Japan and Hungary.

Hard Efforts By Submarine Chasers Told

(Continued From Page 1)

since that time.

Responsibility in Convoying

I do not know how many times I have taken part in convoying transports. The worry is great during convoying. There are times when the screws of transports rise out of the water and they cannot make any headway. They are unable to keep up with our ship even when we proceed at our slowest speed. The worry at such a time can be understood only by one who has taken part in convoying. Still we have yet to allow the enemy to attack while we are convoying. There was a time when our ship alone convoyed a large group of transports over a distance of X X nautical miles. There were fast ships, slow ships, and ships which developed trouble. Our ship had to go back and forth and did not have one moment of quiet. It was like a mother with a number of straggling children.

The unseen hardships are great. And so is the joy when we successfully complete our trip. When we rarely have an easy convoy, we travel slowly to keep pace with the transports and in fishing from the stern sometimes catch bonito and have an unexpected treat of Sashimi. There is no way to express our happiness when we reach a port which has fresh water and the order to wash our bodies is given or when we are given something fresh to eat.

108 TECHNICIANS MEET

To Study Means of Increasing Industrial Output

Attended by 108 technological leaders from various parts of the country, the second day Technological Conference sponsored by the Dai Nippon Industrial Service Association opened on Thursday at the Josui Kaikan Hall, Kanda, to consider means to increase the nation's industrial output through further cooperation between technical experts.

Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, president of the Board of Technology, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president of the Japan Efficiency Society, and Fumio Goto, Secretary General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, delivered addresses at the gathering.

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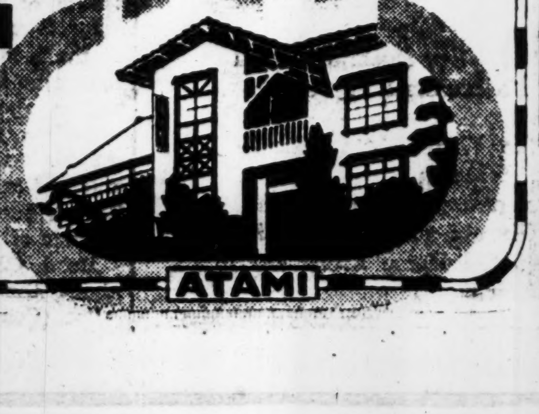

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WHALING INDUSTRY MAKES BIG PROGRESS

Japan First Joined World Competition in 1934 With Tonan Maru

Japan first joined the world whaling competition in 1934 with the purchase of a Norwegian manufactory vessel called the Antarctic and renamed it the Tonan Maru. From this humble beginning, the nation has made a tremendous progress in this important marine industry and today Japan's whalers cover the Seven Seas and the annual catch runs into millions of tons, contributing greatly to the wartime needs of animal fat, leather and other items.

Japan's participation in the Antarctic whale-fishery was a great menace to Britain and Norway, as Japan was noted as a great fishery nation. The advance of German whalers to the Antarctic was also a heavy blow on the British and Norwegian whalers who had been selling a great deal of their whale oil to Germany.

In the Antarctic whaling season of 1937, Britain sent 10 manufactory vessels while Norway sent 9, Japan 4, Germany 6, the United States 1, and Panama 1, each accompanied by a necessary number of catcher-boats, making a total of 31 manufactory vessels with a great number of catcher-boats.

In 1938, Japan sent to the Antarctic as many as 6 regular manufactory vessels with 48 catcher-boats, besides a few manufactory vessels which were converted from tankers. The Antarctic Ocean was practically divided among the four leading whaling nations, namely—Japan, Germany, Britain, and Norway.

Conference Is Opened

Britain and Norway opened an international whaling conference in London in June, 1938, inviting leading whaling nations from all parts of the world. In accordance with the decisions reached at the conference, whaling activities in the Antarctic subsided somewhat in order to allow the whales to breed unmolested during the breeding season.

In regard to the history of Japan's whale-fishery the oldest book bearing a record of whale fishery is the Nihon Shoki—the first history of Japan compiled by Prince Toneri in the days of the Emperor Gensho (715—724). In one of the national poems composed by the Emperor Jimmu, we also find the word "whale," which shows that the Japanese people in these days already knew something about the whale.

After the establishment of the Shogunate regime at Kamakura about 750 years ago, we find clear records of whale fishery. According to them whaling was conducted by means of small boats manned by several fishermen armed with spears and hand-harpoons.

After the Toyotomi regime, about 350 years ago, this industry was more or less industrialized. In the era of Enpo (1673-1680), or at the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate Regime in Yedo, a netting method was introduced which marked a remarkable progress in this special branch of industry.

In those days, Japanese fishermen lured the whales into an inlet or a cove, then closed its entrance by means of strong nets. By utilizing this method the whaling industry in Japan was put on a profitable basis. In the days of Bunsei, Tempyo and Kaei (1818-1853), there were as many as 30 whaling bases in Japan Proper.

This netting method of whale-fishery was retained up to the 35th year of Meiji (1902). In the meantime, the adjacent waters of Japan had been exploited by American whalers which resulted in the steady decrease of whales along the Japanese coast.

In the 32nd year of Meiji (1899), Juro Oka, a native of Yamaguchi-ken purchased a new type of whaling boat from Norway, which marked a new era in the whaling industry of Japan. For the 10 years ending 1908, Japanese whalemen enjoyed the biggest catch ever known since the days of the Shogunate regime.

Number of Vessels Increases

For several years after the introduction of the Norwegian method of whaling by Mr. Oka, only four or five of these new whaling boats were owned by the Japanese whaling companies. In the prosperous days after the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), the number of the Norwegian type whaling boats rapidly increased reaching a total of 30.

In order to prevent the rapid decrease of the whales in Japanese waters, the Government issued an ordinance in 1909 restricting the number of new type whaling boats to be used by the fishing interests in the country. Through these wise measures the whaling industry of Japan was conducted on a healthy basis for the 21 years up to the year 1929.

However, days of difficulty soon followed. During the five years beginning 1930, a universal business depression was experienced in all branches of commerce and industry. As in the case of many other goods, the price of whale oil fell to the lowest point ever known since the days of World War I, and all the whalemen in Japan had to struggle for bare existence.

Their difficulty lasted until 1939, when Japan took part in the Antarctic whale-fishery for the first time by detailing the Tonan Maru for the responsible task. The Tonan Maru was the first up-to-date whaling manufactory vessel purchased by the Japan Whaling Company from Norway. Japan has at present 10 whaling manufactory vessels, including the Tonan Maru and the Tonan Maru No. 2 and No. 3 of the Japan Aquatic Products Company, the Nisshin Maru and Nisshin Maru No. 2 of the Ocean Whaling Company, the Kyokuyo Maru of the Pelagic Whaling Company and others, each accompanied by eight catcher-boats.

In the whaling season of 1938-1939, Japan sent to the Antarctic Ocean six whaling manufactory vessels accompanied by 48 catcher-boats. They caught thousands of whales, obtaining therefrom about 120,000 tons of oil which was exported to Europe for ¥35,000,000.

The Antarctic Ocean is the largest "whaling ground" in the world. The total catch of whales during the whaling season of 1936-37 numbered 39,000 of which about 90 per cent, or 34,500 were caught in the Antarctic Ocean, while about 10 per cent, or 5,000 were caught in the waters off Africa, Japan, in the North Pacific and the Arctic Ocean. These figures clearly show the prominent position of the Antarctic Ocean in the whaling industry.

The development of whale-fishery in the Antarctic Ocean dates back to 1904 when Norwegian whaling companies advanced into this area.

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, the Arctic Ocean was the most active scene for whaling, and the number of boats sent to the adjacent waters of Ireland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the Davis Strait by the Netherlands, Spain, Britain, France, Russia, and Denmark exceeded 800 every whaling season.

In those days, however, the method of whaling was still in a primitive stage. The right and sperm whales were their only ones sought, as these whales remained afloat after being killed. As a result, the sulphur-bottom and the whitish sulphur-bottom whales, which are highly valued by whalers today, were left unmolested.

After the invention of the Norwegian method of whaling in 1864, all species of whale have become the objects of chase. This method was put into practice in 1877, or 13 years after its invention in the decade that followed, the number of the Norwegian whaling companies using this method of whale-fishery reached 20, with 45 new-type whaling vessels in their possession.

This Norwegian invention marked the dawn of a new epoch in the history of whale fishery. The whale industry along the coast of Norway flourished rapidly but its development was checked by the strong opposition of native fishermen who protested that the activities of the whaling boats were dispersing all the fish in those waters. Finally the government was compelled to order the complete suspension of the whaling industry for 10 years beginning 1904.

Searched for New Grounds

This prohibition resulted in the development of the industry in the Antarctic Ocean. Whales in the Arctic Ocean had become scarce due to constant exploitation and the whalers had been in search of new grounds.

The development of the whaling industry in the Antarctic may be divided into two different stages. In its first stage of development, the whaling industry was conducted by means of manufactory vessels, each about 2,000 or 3,000 tons which were invented by a Norwegian whaler. Most of these vessels had been converted from old cargo boats by installing oil-gathering equipment. Several catcher-boats were attached to each.

These vessels lay at anchor and extracted oil from the whales brought in by the catcher-boats. It was essential therefore to have a good harboring place near the whaling district. The Norwegians used the port of South Georgia as their base. Later, bases in the South Orkney Is. and the South Shetland Is. were also utilized.

These islands, however, belonged to Britain, which, coveting the successful activities of the Norwegian whalers, enforced many restrictions on their activities. The Norwegian whalers, after twenty years' of constant study, in an effort to rid themselves of British pressure succeeded in building a new-type of whaling vessel in 1926.

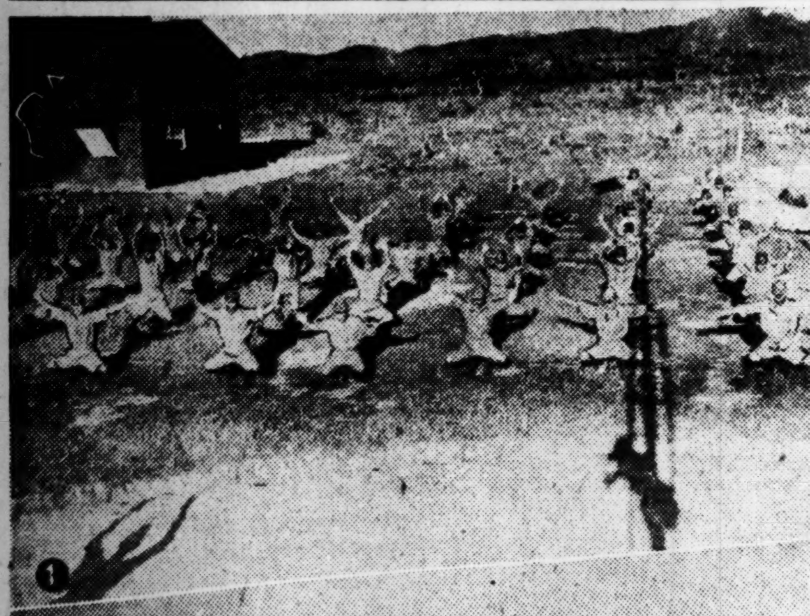
These vessels were equipped with a slip-way at the stern, by which the whales brought by the catcher-boats were hauled up to the upper deck where their oil was quickly extracted.

New-Type Vessel Built

By such manufactory vessels, the Norwegian whalers were able to carry on their activities in the open sea out of reach of British interference. All vessels now in use in the Antarctic Ocean belong to the above type. At first, these manufactory vessels were converted from cargo-boats. However, in 1929, a Norwegian company built a new whaling vessel of 24,000 tons and named it the Cosmos. The example set by the Norwegian company was followed by the whaling interests of other countries, which gave rise to severe competition among the whaling nations for the Antarctic grounds.

The United States, Denmark, Panama and Argentina also took part but fell far behind Britain and Norway. The position of these two countries as the leading whaling nations remained unchallenged for many years until the appearance of Japanese whalers and the latter today lead the world.

They Develop South



Unsung and unheralded, more than 70 warriors of the soil are today engaged in agricultural development projects in the Hainan Island. They are the pioneers of the Southern Regions. The above pictures show some of the various aspects of the valiant sons of the soil connected with the Hainan Training Institute for Colonizers: (1) Going through a pace in calisthenics; (2) Pray in the morning stillness for more strength; (3) Open up the bowels of Mother Earth for sustenance; (4) Plow the bountiful soil with the obedient water buffalo.

(All photos passed by the Navy Ministry)

Lisbon Protests to U.S.

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 18.—The Portuguese Government filed a strong protest with the American Government over the passage of American aircraft over Portuguese territory, reports from official circles in Lisbon reveal.

Y.C.A.C. TENNIS TOURNEY SLATED OVER WEEK-END

Will Be Played Off on Bluff Courts Starting Saturday Morning

Weather permitting, all the finals of the combined L.L.T.C. and Y.C. and A.C. tennis tournaments, with the exception of the men's handicap doubles, will be played off on the Bluff courts in Yokohama over the week-end.

In the men's championship singles, Da Silva and Pekrun will meet in the quarter-finals on Saturday morning at 10 a.m. the winners of this match meeting A. Boixo in the semi-finals the same afternoon. Aurell and Prufer will play each other in the other semi-finals on Saturday at 2 p.m. The winners of the upper and lower brackets will play for the finals on Sunday afternoon from 2 p.m. sharp. Great interest is being displayed in the coming matches and the opinion of tennis critics is that Aurell and Boixo will eventually be the two finalists. In this event Aurell is strongly favored to win but he will undoubtedly be extended by Boixo who is a cagey player.

In the mixed doubles handicap, Mrs. Brigel and Prufer will meet Mrs. Schmidt and Springer. The winners of this match will play the winners of the Mr. and Mrs. Egersdorff versus Miss R. Lord and Planas at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning. The finals against Miss Gallois and Aurell will be held Monday afternoon at 2 p.m. On Saturday morning at 10 a.m. the finals of the ladies doubles handicap will take place.

Mrs. Gandossi and Miss Sakamoto, who are the finalists in the upper bracket, will meet the winners of the Mrs. Egersdorff Mrs. Dieppe versus Mrs. Schmidt and Mrs. Kiewnick match. On Saturday afternoon 2:30 p.m. the finals of the ladies championship singles will take place between Miss Sakamoto and Mrs. Saurland. In this event the former is expected to win in view of her fine showing to date. The mens handicap doubles finals will probably be carried over until the following week-end. The Club day of the L.L.T.C. will be held on Saturday, November 28, when the presentation of prizes will take place.

TOKYO KYOJIN NINE WINS PRO-LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Center-Fielder Go Takes Individual Batting Honors With .286 Average

The Tokyo Kyojin nine continued their diamond reign by taking, for the fourth consecutive season, the championship of the Nippon Professional Baseball League, which was brought to a close Thursday.

Of the 105 games scheduled for the year, the champions won 73, against 27 losses and 5 draws, ending up with a percentage of .730, to lead it's nearest rival, Taiyo by 13 full games.

Third spot was taken by Hanshin, while Hankyu and Asahi shared fourth position. Nankai, Nagoya and Yamato brought up the rear.

In the individual batting race, husky Susumu Go, center fielder for the champions copped honors by finishing up with an average of .286 in 105 games. Go connected for 106 safeties in 370 times at bat.

The final statistics for the year follow:

Final Standing

	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	105	73	27	5	.730
Taiyo	105	60	29	6	.676
Hanshin	105	52	43	5	.520
Hankyu	105	49	50	6	.495
Asahi	105	49	50	6	.495
Nankai	105	49	55	0	.467
Nagoya	105	39	60	6	.394
Yamato	105	27	68	10	.284

Batting Average

	G	AB	H	RBI	R	Pct.
Go, Kyojin	105	370	106	142	35	.286
Iwamoto, Nankai	104	358	93	142	46	.274
Nakajima, Kyojin	105	426	111	155	60	.261
Yamada, Hankyu	104	404	101	121	16	.250
Tsubouchi, Asahi	101	407	98	118	18	.241

TO HOLD HOCKEY MATCHES

German Sticksters to Tackle Three Formidable Teams

The German sports schedule for the coming week-end will consist of three hockey matches and one handball practice.

On Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m. the German boys hockey eleven will play the Yokohama Waiko Gakko sticksters, while the seconds will take on the Hitotsubashi team from 9:30 a.m. In the afternoon from 2 p.m. sharp, the handball team will hold a practice in preparation for the coming International match against Nippon next Sunday.

On Monday afternoon from 1 p.m. sharp, the German first hockey players will see action against the former Shodai University students. This promises to be one of the best games to date and the Germans who have yet to be beaten this season will undoubtedly be fully extended to win.

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Mother Lives On

Adapted from the Toho production "Haha wa Shinazu"

Part 2

Shugo left with joy for this first trip he was to make in his life. After seeing his son off, Sugai worked till later than usual that day to make up for the extra expense. When he returned home the front door, which was usually open, was locked from the inside.

"She might have . . ." A fearful thought struck him, and running to the back he dashed into the house like a madman. In the gloom lay the crouching form of his wife.

"Sadayo! Sadayo; What have you done? Sadayo!"

Sugai frantically clung on to Sadayo's cold today. A contented smile lingered on her pale wax-like face. On the desk beside her lay a letter addressed. "To My Husband."

"Please forgive me for leaving you so suddenly" it read. "It is clear that I cannot live long. No matter how much you hide this fact from me and encourage me, I know myself best. Knowing that I can never be cured, how can I keep on causing you trouble?

"We have Shugo to think about. When I think of him, as a mother I cannot be clinging on to life like a weakling. I am not throwing my precious life because I cannot endure poverty and the sufferings of sickness. I am leaving because I do not want to cling on to life knowing that I shall never be cured, and besides causing you much trouble, deprive Shugo of the necessary care and development. It is our duty to our country to raise Shugo into a staunch Japanese citizen. Next year, he will be graduating from the elementary school. Please let him continue his education. If you have any extra money to pay for my doctor's bill, please use it for his schooling.

"And I ask you to forget this unpleasant memory about my death and live on bravely. I shall be praying for you.

"Please, please raise Shugo into a staunch Japanese, I ask you again. Sadayo."

Sugai solemnly bowed his head before his noble wife, who had taken her own life for the sake of her son. Tears gushed forth from his eyes as he sat silently in the gloom in deep contemplation.

* * *

The black factory smoke rose slowly toward the clear blue autumn sky. A middle-aged man was silently making carbolic acid varnish with awkward hands in the raw material department of the First Oriental Synthetic Chemical Factory. It was the changed form of Sugai, who had found a new road here and was working with new vigor to fulfill the oath he had made to Sadayo. He had to live strongly and raise Shugo into a fine citizen.

After Sadayo's death, he left that home, where various memories still lingered, and renting the second floor of a home in the factory section of Itabashi, he was working in the factory. With the fervent wish to raise Shugo according to his wife's wish, he saw to everything about his son, and managed to let him enter an engineering school in Kanda.

However, Shugo could not but feel the loneliness of his motherless home. To forget this loneliness he went out often with his friends. As the school was not a very good one, his friends were not of the best, and he being in the adolescent age, he soon learned to smoke and patronize the tearooms.

Sugai was worried. On Sundays he took his son out for hiking and played baseball together to cheer him up. However, the hardened youth, who was starved for his mother's love, was not to be so easily softened.

The diligent Sugai was popular among his friends and was soon recognized by his superiors. His position and wage rose speedily.

One day he accidentally dropped one of his gloves into the carbolic acid varnish. He drew it out and put it by the burner to dry it. Then he discovered that the oil of the varnish had reacted to the heat, and the fibre of the glove had hardened stiff.

* * *

To satisfy his curiosity, he put the stiffened glove into a metal form and pressed it. Sugai's eyes brightened. The pressed glove became as hard as metal. He hit some hard objects with it, but it did not crack.

"Gosh, this might turn out to be something," he exclaimed to himself.

From that night he stayed at the factory till late, after everyone went home, and made experiment after experiment. Upon going home, he dug into books and made further study of the matter. After many an experiment he finally found confidence in his work.

"This is turning out fine. I'm quite sure this is going to be of some value," he told himself.

The night Sugai disclosed his discovery to Shugo happened to be the very day of his wife's death. The result of his experiment was published in large print in the papers. A patent right was soon granted him for the new chemical, which was named "sugailight."

On that day, he was called by the factory head.

"How about it, Sugai? What do you say to giving me that invention for this much." The managing-director placed a 1,000 yen check before Sugai.

"Come, now. How about giving your right to the factory." The factory head said from aside.

* * *

As this was so sudden, Sugai stood dumbfounded. Taking this to be a dissatisfaction on the part of Sugai, the managing-director pressed on.

"I'll raise the sum a little. How about it?" He was in all earnest to bribe Sugai. Sugai finally found words.

"From what you're saying, you seem to be thinking that I am dissatisfied with the money. I have no such idea in my mind. I am a member of this factory. If this patent right can be of any use to the factory, I am only too glad to have you use it.

"After all I made this invention only by accident. I don't know how to explain it. I was sort of guided by a spirit. You see, that day happened to be my wife's death day.

"I felt so sorry for my wife who could not even get a doctor's care satisfactorily. I thought that she might rejoice even over such an invention and did it to appease her soul. I really had no thought about making money."

Greatly impressed by Sugai's words, the managing-director hung his head.

"I am very ashamed of myself for having tried to settle the matter with money without understanding your beautiful spirit. Sugai-san, the factory will gladly accept your kind wishes. And we shall make sugailights to serve the world in memory of your fine wife." So saying, the managing-director took out his check-book and scribbled on it.

"But we cannot accept your hand-worked invention for nothing. This is just a little, but I wish you'd use it in some way in memory of your wife." On the check handed out by the managing-director was written "Five Thousand Yen."

* * *

Several years passed. Sugai was no longer a mere workman. He completed many inventions as the laboratory chief of the factory. To reward Sugai for his remarkable service, the firm had decided to build a sugailight factory and appoint him as its head.

The China Affair then broke out. Sugai worked with even more vigor. But a great worry was always on his mind. It was his son, Shugo.

Shugo, who had graduated from a private college, took it for granted that he would be appointed the vice-president of his father's factory. Seeing that Shugo was depending too much on him, Sugai told him about his mother's suicide, which he hitherto had kept secret. He showed him the letter full of his mother's ardent love, and admonished him for his undesirable attitude.

Shugo knew for the first time the cause of his mother's death and was touched by the nobility of her soul. Regretting his shameful conduct, he joined a firm way in the mountains of Chosen through the help of his school and resolved to grow into a character even greater than his father.

The following day was the opening day of the Sugailight Factory. Beside the beaming Sugai sat Shugo, his hair trimmed short and firm resolution expressed on his face. Sugai rose amidst a loud applause to make a speech as the factory head. Just then a train-load of soldiers bound for the front passed by.

Sugai raised his hands and shouted, "Banzai for the soldiers." The crowd followed him with three banzai cheers. Shugo, too, joined in the cheer with a bright, buoyant heart. The cheerful shouts rang through the clear autumn sky.

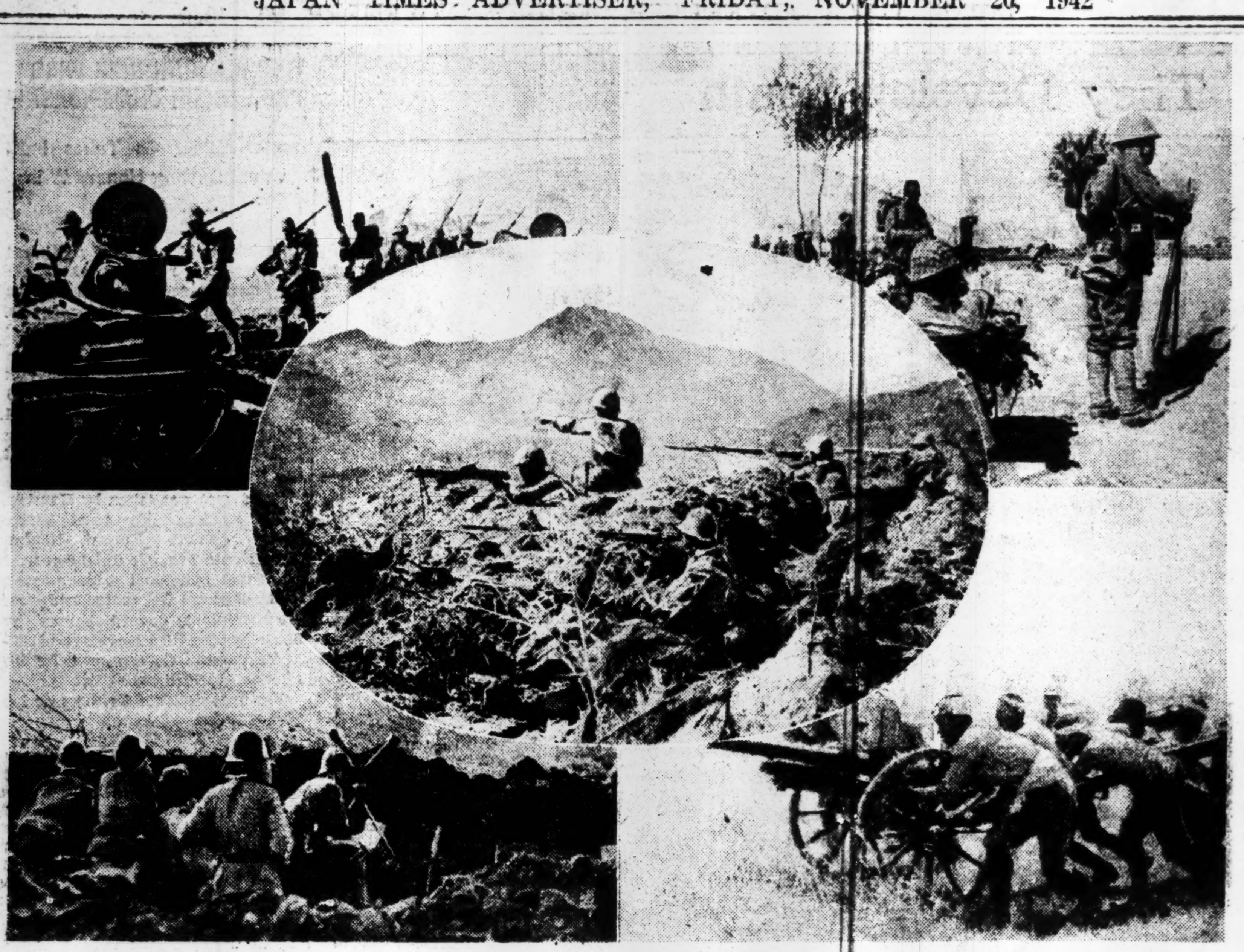
Dog's Day

Pochi, the canine pet of the soldiers stationed at a certain place in Sumatra, sniffed suspiciously at the ground behind the barracks, and began to bark furiously.

The soldiers disregarded it at first, but as the barking developed into a furious crescendo of cacophony the soldiers thought it was queer, and some of them came out with spades and picks to dig the ground where the dog was standing.

The excavatory operations unearthed three huge cases. On opening these cases, the soldiers found them packed tight with bottles and bottles of "Old Bar," "Johnny Walker," "King George" and other famous brands of whisky, and with packages of cheese and butter.

The dog was thereafter renamed "Hana-saka-jiji of the South," and was given a magnificent feast which it could boast of to its descendants. Every dog has its day.



THE JAPANESE WARRIOR

From the breezy isles of the Mid-Pacific to the rocky frontiers of India, from the impenetrable jungles of the equatorial regions to the frozen wastes of the Arctic, the name of the Japanese warrior has spread and stands for all that is noble and fine in a man. In all the modern wars that Japan has fought since the latter part of the previous century, the Japanese warrior has proved time and again to the world that victory does not come from mere physical size or magnificence of military accoutrement. There is something vitally different in the Japanese warrior, something which distinguishes him from the fighters of other lands, something which has always made him an undefeatable soldier in battle and a benevolent knight in victory. Let this article explain why. . .

Shoji Kimura

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

The appellation "Japanese soldier" has written itself in large relief on the mind of the people of the world.

First of all the name brings to mind the impression: "strong in war." In the Sino-Japanese War fought some 48 years ago, in the Russo-Japanese War, some 38 years ago, in the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair, and in the present War, the idea, "heroic Japanese soldier" was indelibly stamped on the mind of the people even in the remotest corner of the world.

It is on record that Russian soldiers during the Russo-Japanese War often said: "The Japanese know only how to advance and don't know what it is to retreat."

When it comes to war, the Japanese soldier (this may be said of almost all Japanese people) fights with the conviction of "necessary victory." Where this conviction is present, courage boils up and there has never been a war in which the Japanese have not triumphed in the end.

This conviction is of a religious character but is not a religion. Most Japanese soldiers have no religion. They have their family gods but most of the youths that enter the barracks may be regarded as indifferent to religious faith. Unlike Russian soldiers under the Czarist regime, the Japanese soldier does not pray in the morning, pray in the evening, pray before a battle, pray after it. If a Japanese soldier invokes his family god, it is only a second before he dies and it should rather be regarded as a farewell to the world of the living. For he is indifferent to any hope for a future life.

Some Chinese believe that even if they die today they will come back to life again. "To be on earth is like taking a walk. Eighteen years after death, we shall come to earth again." Such Chinese treat life like dust or trash and on the battlefield they leave the dead in the mud without taking any notice.

Nonchalance

The Japanese soldier, on the other hand, is not brave on account of such superstition.

The Japanese soldier is nonchalant in the face of death. To regard "death as lightly as down" was the motto of the samurai of old. For hundreds and thousands of years this thought has run through the soul of the Japanese race.

Not to stint life and to regard death lightly, however, does not tell the whole story. Courage, with the Japanese, does not arise from such convenient fiction as: "since we shall come to life again any number of times, it's nothing to die."

When the loyal general of ancient Japan, Masashige Kusunoki, declared: "Seven times will I live again until I see the rebels destroyed," he meant, out of his unparalleled loyalty to the Emperor, that "even if I have to come to life again seven times in the future, I will destroy the enemies of the Emperor," and was not incited to courage on account of any such superstition as; "man comes to life again after death."

"My life is dedicated to His Majesty the Emperor. For the sake of His Imperial Majesty and for the sake of the nation, I must have no other thought than to be loyal at any cost." This noble idea makes the Japanese soldiers so readily sacrifice his life on the battlefield.

Thus it is that many Japanese soldiers have died shouting: "Long live. His Majesty the Emperor!" This is the cry that comes spontaneously from the depth of the soul.

The Imperial Rescript

The Imperial rescript to the Army says: "We consider ye soldiers as Our very limbs and regard ye Us as your head. So intimate must we be."

Thus it is not merely in the spirit of a loyal servant to his master that the Japanese soldier dies for his Sovereign. It is in a far deeper spirit.

It is the belief of the soldier that the fountainhead of all the families in the land is the Imperial Family, so that he lays down his life on the battlefield not merely in obedience to cold command. I believe that this noble relationship between the soldier and his Sovereign exists nowhere else in the world.

Valor begins here. The Japanese soldier manifests loyalty from the depth of soul and does not fight because he is compelled to. I think that his attitude cannot be described fully by the simple word: "courage."

His valiant actions are the result of nonchalance in the face of death. He has his personal welfare entirely out of mind. No superstition incites him to encourage. His courage is the manifestation of the most noble sense of sacrifice which is inherent in the Japanese race.

Voluntary Death

I have been told of many instances of this. I have heard of a hundred men going voluntarily to a place where they knew that a hundred men would perish without a single doubt; I have known a thousand men to go to a place where they knew all must perish. I have been told vivid accounts of corpses piling on corpses. One soldier falls and he is replaced instantly by another without hesitation. If one unit is wiped out, corpses of another unit pile on their predecessors. In the attack on Port Arthur, seven or eight rows of the dead lay before the enemy. Others advanced over the bodies of their fallen comrades. Not a unit fell back, not a man demurred.

Some countries consider retreat inevitable at times depending on strategic circumstances but what the Japanese soldier considers the great shame is to retreat. Before he retreats he prefers death. No matter how ill the fortunes of war are faring with him, he will not retreat one step.

The Japanese soldier has a special reverence for the regimental colors. The ordinary conception is that the military standard is the emblem of the regiment and nothing more. The Japanese soldier thinks that where his regimental colors stands, there his Generalissimo is present. He believes it the highest honor to die beneath his colors.

He pushes forward, be it fire that awaits him, or be it water, so long as the colors are before him. At the very depth of despair, surrounded or outnumbered or almost wiped out, the sight of the regimental colors braces up the whole unit and incites it to fresh effort.

Readiness for Death

Before launching an attack, it frequently happened that orders were ready beforehand for second-in-commands to take charge of the unit when the commander fell. In the Manchurian Incident this often was the case. What tragic heroism that the next man to die should already be fixed from the first!

The siege of Port Arthur under the command of General Nogi lasted over 200 days and the battles that were fought to take the impregnable fort are comparable to Verdun. It was said that if one was to break any stone on that hill blood would ooze out, so much blood having been shed in that terrible siege.

The emergence of the "human bombs" in the Shanghai Incident must have astonished the world. Three soliders, carrying a huge tube containing explosives between them went forth to destroy barbed-wire entanglements of the enemy and shared the fate of the bomb. It took the whole world by surprise. But this was no new thing to the Japanese. The men going forth into tunnel of death at Port Arthur were men of the same stuff.

There were many such instances during the Russo-Japanese War. The Shanghai Incident was not exceptional in this respect.

Nay, the exceptional feats of naval airmen and the heroic deaths of some of them supplied the present hostilities a new proof of the valor of the Japanese fighting man in a more modern form.

Equalling any feat of airmen in the World War and surpassing them in the transoceanic bombing operations, the Japanese fliers who died in crushing the enemy air force showed what heights heroism can mount at moments of stress.

Unique Heroism

An air officer with the engine of his craft hit by a shell and the plane sagging in the first stage of a fall dropped a bomb with a remarkably accurate aim before waving good-bye to comrade planes engaged in combat and falling with his machine in flames. Now this may not sound much at a cursory hearing of it but there is no greater proof of courage than such an action. To drop a bomb with precision requires attention and skill. The airman knew that he was doomed and he was going to crash the next moment. A man of less courage would have forgotten everything but his impending, horrible death. Not so this man. He had a duty to perform and he performed it to the end. Hitting his mark, he waved his handkerchief to his comrades as he fell.

Several others on separate occasions, when hit and doomed, aimed their planes straight at one or other objective as they fell.

Other instances, too numerous to mention, have demonstrated the still blazing spirit of valor and loyalty that is traditional with the Japanese soldier.

Family Attitude

When a brave man dies on the battlefield, his family does not mourn for him. "Well has he done in dying so splendidly for the sake of His Imperial Majesty," his mother or father says. People of his village or town highly feel the honor of having sent such a man to the Army. A great part of the cheerfulness with which a soldier goes to his death is due to the fact that he can rely on the appreciation of people of his home town or village to take care of his family left behind.

If a soldier summoned to the front should find he is disqualified on account of illness, what disappointment is manifested. It is painful to watch. Some even commit suicide in such cases. What sorrow is his, who has been seen off at the station with the band playing and everybody in the village out to see him off, if he must come home without having fought in a single battle.

On the other hand, take the case of Japanese soldiers taken prisoner on the battlefield. No matter how brave a person, if he is wounded or senseless he is likely to be taken. During the Russo-Japanese War, men who were unable to walk on account of their wounds were taken prisoners but what sort of end do you think they prepared for themselves?

A Japanese soldier has no conception of a prisoner with honor. He does not forgive any man taken prisoner whatever the circumstances. There is no excuse for him whatsoever.

Prisoners

The end of the men captured by their enemies was pitiable. One of my comrades, a lieutenant in the Navy, went forth in a blockade ship at Port Arthur and he was cast ashore at Huangchinshan. This officer of proven courage was seriously wounded and he was taken prisoner by the Russians. While he was being sent to the Russian concentration camp, he bit off his tongue and killed himself. Another Japanese prisoner stabbed himself with a fork and died. Others went under false names. They used such names as Goemon Ishikawa, the famous robber in history, and Oshun-Dembei, lovers known to Kabuki-goers. Tombs of some of them were later found, after they had committed suicide or died of illness, and then it was that their intention became clear. They did not want their real names known for the sake of the honor of the Japanese soldier. Names of robbers and foolish lovers who commit double-suicides were enough for them.

What contrast this was to the gaiety of Russian prisoners!

They were not ashamed to be taken prisoners and they took it quite lightly.

In a word, the Japanese soldier serves His Majesty the Emperor loyally to the last. He has no other thought than that. One may say for this reason, the Japanese soldier will be forever brave and forever the victor.

Grieving Poet

The real story behind the exquisite poems of Hitomaro, the star of the Manyoshu.

Hitomaro Kakinomoto finally came to the banks of Lake Biwa in the Province of Omi. Sweet memories of his childhood days came back to the poet of Manyoshu as he gazed at the dancing sunbeams on the still waters of the lake.

Those pleasant days, when there was nothing to worry, nothing to regret. He recalled how he used to frequent the seashore and fish in the lapping waves. Then he thought of his father.

That was during the reign of the Emperor Tenchi (661-671). Elegant courtiers floated boats on the waters at morn and at dusk, drinking to their hearts' content the beauties of nature.

Hitomaru's father belonged to this group of courtiers. However, he was not only an elegant courtier but a loyal subject and an ardent patriot. He was constantly burning with rage at the rebels in Yamato, who were trying to gain power.

It was to control these rebels and to launch a full-scale reformation in the country that the Emperor Tenchi had graciously decided to change the capital to a new ground. Under the wise and benevolent rule of the illustrious Sovereign, the nation progressed with a new vigor. Life and glory prevailed on the clear waters of Lake Biwa, while new culture flowed in from the continent. It was in this progressive time that Hitomaru was born and raised.

However, after months and years had passed, the beautiful capital that was in Sasanami in the land of Omi on the shores of Lake Biwa was no more.

* * *

When the Emperor Jito came to the throne, the capital was transferred once more to Yamato. On the spot where the magnificent palace had stood, grass grew wildly, hiding the foundation stones of the ruin. What could have become of those elegant courtiers who had passed many a pleasant morn and eve on the waters of the lake? Whither have gone the beautiful court ladies who had vied one another with their beauties?

His heart aching with these mingling thoughts, Hitomaro wandered aimlessly on the shore. The only thing that had been left unchanged in this transient world was this beautiful lake shimmering in the warm sun of early spring and the waves lapping on the shore.

Though the vast waters stand still
At Shiga in Sasanami,
Could they ever meet again
The people of the former days?

Hitomaru continued his journey for days over mountains and through meads. He then came to Takashima on the eastern shore of Lake Biwa. The sun had already set and night was near. Yet he was still without any lodging for the night.

Not a house was in sight. Not a sound could be heard except the rippling of the Ato River that flowed nearby. The sound only deepened the stillness of the mountain and the aching loneliness in his heart. At such times his beloved city, his home, and his wife came back to him. How was his wife? How was she faring?

* * *

Again he thought of her, of the sad parting, and of how he had looked back again and again from the hill to have the last glimpse of dear figure.

Not yet, O hill! high hill of Autumn scatter
Red leaves and gold athwart the distant view.
Let me gaze on, a little instant longer,
Where she I love leans toward me through the blue!

He had sung at that moment.

His mission fulfilled, Hitomaro returned to Yamato after his long and lonely journey. The year was already at autumn. The mountains were in blazing red and the ground was covered with withered red leaves. As the loneliness of autumn crept into him, he thought of his wife and the happiness of seeing her again.

However, the report came to him that she was no longer at Makimuku where he had left her, but that she had gone back to her parents' at Karu on the southern end of Mount Unebi.

He wanted to rush to her, but the many duties he had to settle after his long journey prevented him. As he gazed, the short autumn day faded away, and as he looked at the bautiful moon in the clear autumn sky, he thought of his graceful and gentle wife.

Then one day a messenger came from Karu, reporting the death of his wife. "She has passed away just as the faded leaves are blown away in the wind," the messenger said.

* * *

Hitomaro could find no word, nor could he do anything. Like one possessed, he kept staring into the messenger's face, and after a while, he burst into a flood of tears.

With a heavy heart Hitomaro went to Karu to find at least the traces of his beloved one. He walked on the path where she had trod; he went to the foot of Mount Unebi to hear the birds which she had loved so much. But the birds were silent, and not a body among the many passers-by looked like his wife. All happiness and all sweet memories were of the past, never to return anymore. Unable to suppress his sorrow, he waved his sleeve, calling out his wife's name.

Alas! the sun is darkened in my sky!
The moon that lit my heav'n is hid from view.
Graceful as sea-fronds that in green deeps lie,
My love, like Autumn's pride of leaf and hue,
Out of my world has vanished, as the dew.
Such are the tidings that the runner brings,
White-wanded messenger whose words I hear—
They pierce me, as the arrows from the strings
Of white-wood bows—the words that sting and sear!
Nor answer find I, neither comfort gain.
Yet, to assuage a thousandth part my woe,
Karuoward wending, full of grief pain,
I listen for her accents sweet and low,
Her voice I list for—but alone I hear
The wildfowl screaming as they take their flight
Across Unebi, to the shining mere.
The thronging folk upon the way I meet,
Scanning their faces, but I never see
A face like hers, and so with weary feet
I stumble on in hopeless misery.
Onward I wend, and can but cry again
The loved one's name, and wave my sleeve in vain!
Fain would I seek among the winding hill paths,
Where ruddy clouds of foliage hade the ways,
Her whom I love, who wanders ever further;
But all unknown the pathway where she strays!

(Zasshi Nippon)

Pythons and Pins

When some Japanese soldiers visited a fishing boat off Luzon Island, the Japanese fisherman entertained them by jumping into the sea and returning with a huge sea-serpent which he had caught with his bare hands.

The skin of this serpent is made into ladies' hand-bags or foot-gear. The average serpent measures eight inches round the body, and is from five to six feet in length. The soldiers were, therefore, astonished at the feat of the fisherman.

When the Japanese fishing boats put in at Masbate Island for water, the local inhabitants rush out to welcome them, giving them presents of coconuts.

In the East Indian islands the python is called the Ulat Sawa. A big one measures more than three meters.

In Djawa the python-hunter is armed with a rope, which he fastens round the neck of the python. The jaws are then stopped by means of safety pins. Three safety pins are enough to secure the jaws of even the largest python.

Some soldiers met a python-hunter, and asked him why he had chosen his profession.

"The python," said the imperturbable hunter, "has such an insolent look that I can't resist taking it down a peg."

To which reply the hearers could find no suitable retort.

Love Knows

Were one to make his love for his child
The law of his conduct,
Even though unlettered,
He would pursue the right path.

Precept

However rich one may be, one should make thrift the basis of his household management, and should strictly refrain from indulging in luxury. Luxury is the fountain-head of immorality and the cause of ruin.

(Sontoku Ninomiya)

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

707 FIRMS ELIGIBLE FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Control Association Reduces Number From the 3,009 Concerns Hitherto Engaged

As a result of investigations the Foreign Trade Control Association conducted since March last, in cooperation with the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, prefectural and municipal authorities, local chambers of commerce and industry and various foreign trade institutions all over the country, it has decided to restrict parties eligible for foreign trade with third countries to 707 concerns, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Considering the fact that the parties hitherto engaged in foreign trade total 3,009 in number, the adjustment now effected by the Foreign Trade Control Association curtails their number by 76.6 per cent.

The following list, according to territorial classifications, serves to show the number of those hitherto engaged in foreign trade and of those allowed to continue foreign trade with third countries in the various prefectures:

Importers and Exporters Eligible for Foreign Trade With Third Countries

Prefecture	—Number of parties— Formerly engaged in foreign trade	Newly qualified
Tokyo	487	152
Osaka	1,059	253
Hyogo	814	134
Kanagawa	237	58
Aichi	219	54
Kyoto	71	10
Hokkaido	16	10
Shizuoka	23	12
Fukuoka	2	4
Mie	17	6
Gifu	17	5
Nagasaki	6	1
Oita	1	1
Wakayama	11	1
Toyama	2	1
Shiga	1	1
Hiroshima	11	3
Yamaguchi	5	1
Others	10	0
Total	3,009	707

IMPORT OF HIDES, LEATHER PLANNED BY MINISTRIES

Experts Sent to South to Up Production, Consolidation of Delivery Organs There

In view of the growing importance of replenishing the supplies of hides and leather in parallel with the progress of the current war, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now in touch with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on their joint program for importation of hides and leather from the southern regions. On the other hand, these Ministries have dispatched a number of stock-raising experts to the same regions with the object of increasing its production and the consolidation of delivery organs, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The paper adds that the experts dispatched to the southern regions by the Japan Hide and Leather Company and the Tannin Trading Company are working unsparingly for the steady growth and expansion of the local stock-raising industry, and that their joint efforts will contribute much toward the replenishment of these commodities for the common welfare of the peoples living in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

FIRST QUOTAS OF KAPOK TO SPINNERS DISCUSSED

Fiber Dealers' Association Meet Decides to Make Preferential Deliveries

With increasing arrivals of kapok from the southern regions, the Fiber Dealers' Association held a meeting on November 17 to determine the first quota of this commodity for deliveries to parties connected with the cotton spinning federation, silk federation and the Kapok Industrial Association, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Due, however, to the exact quantity of arrivals remaining yet to be ascertained, the Fiber Dealers' Association is inclined to arrange for cotton and silk weavers to use kapok for mining.

The paper adds that preference will be given to makers of bedsheets, life-buoys and sound-proof devices in connection with the deliveries of kapok.

Bill Clearings

November 19 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	222,671	138,860
Balance	25,113	17,299

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Biggest War Economic Problem in Britain Is Labor Shortage—Registration System Extended Number Of Times But No Solution in Sight

In the wartime structure of any belligerent nation at present, labor or mobilizaiton of manpower constitutes the most essential problem, but in the case of British war economy in its present stage, this characteristic is brought into far bolder relief than anywhere else, forming as it does the basic condition of the entire war finance of the country. It involves a comprehensive social problem of no minor significance and represents a possible development of the economic difficulty into a social crisis.

That Britain, in view of its experience in the last World War, was preparing for comprehensive, planned and compulsory labor control can be seen from the application of the registration system to the unemployed simultaneously with the enforcement of the conscription system shortly before the outbreak of the present war. For several months after the commencement of hostilities, that is, during the period of "war without battles," however, on account of the slow progress made in the mobilization program in general, the drawing of manpower into industry was a slow business.

Unemployed Increase

This condition was most clearly reflected in the increase in the number of the unemployed. While the unemployed who were registered numbered 1,230,000 in August 1939, it increased to 1,430,000 in October in spite of extraordinary calls to the colors in large numbers necessitated by the start of war. In January 1940 it further increased to 1,520,000 due additionally to the effects of the season, but since then the number dropped gradually to 1,120,000 in March and further down to 880,000 in May of the same year. On account of the subsequent British defeats on the European Continent, which had considerable effects on British industry, however, the absorption of the unemployed was again brought to a standstill, and it was only in February 1941 that they were reduced to 580,000, which further went down to 380,000 in July of the same year.

The latter figures indicated, when temporary unemployment and those who were unable to work were taken into consideration, that a state of perfect employment was reached, and consequently it meant that the reserve labor had been exhausted and the necessity had arisen for the adoption of a new policy for obtaining new sources of labor.

Voluntary Labor Fails

It was in the winter of 1940-1941 that the method of depending on voluntary labor was brought to a deadlock. About that time, namely, in January 1941, the conscription system was amended rendering all males between 18 and 40 years of age amenable to military service, which, coupled with the curtailment of non-urgent industries, resulting in an increase in the number of the unemployed, made it imperative for powerful and effective measures to be taken for a complete readjustment of the labor supply.

The Powers Enabling Act, which was strengthened in May 1940, is said to have transformed Britain overnight from a democratic nation to a totalitarian one, and by virtue of Article 58-A of the National Defense Regulations based on this Act, the Secretary for Labor was invested with full powers relative to the control of labor, and the civil service officials were appointed as his auxiliary staff. However, the exercise of the compulsory control in its entirety was started, after considerable delay, only in the winter of 1941.

Registration Decreed

In February 1941, an order was issued for registration of male workers above the age of 20 who had been engaged continuously more than one year at any time during the past fifteen years in any of 24 different kinds of work connected with the shipbuilding industry, which was followed in April by the registration, under the national drafting decree, of all citizens not amenable to military service. At first, males between the age of 41 and 45 and females above 20 years of age were called upon to register themselves, but the limits of registration have since been gradually raised and recently registration of all males under the age of 50 and females under 45 has been ordered.

Those men exceeding the military age as well as those females who have been registered must each receive personal examination, when considered suitable for requisitioning and are advised by the officials in charge to engage in work or change their occupations. Unable to obtain satisfactory results from this system, however, compulsory measures were introduced one after another with the expansion of the scope of registration. In December of last year, the conscriptive ages were expanded to cover all ages between 18 years and 6 months and 51 years, and unmarried women between ages 20 and 30 were assigned to various auxiliary corps. In addition, girls between ages 16 and 18 were placed on record.

Children Mobilized

In May of this year an order was issued making it possible to mobilize children above the age of 12 for farm labor.

By virtue of these measures, the labor mobilization made gradual headway. The number of women who were registered up to June of this year, one year after the enforcement of the registration system, is reported to have reached 7,600,000, of whom 2,000,000 have undergone personal examination to ascertain their adaptability for work. It is estimated that women who have been mobilized for munition-making and other essential industries since the beginning of the present war total more than 1,750,000. According to an announcement by Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labor and National Service, in May of this year, out of the total population of 33,300,000 covering males and females between ages 14 and 64, 22,000,000 had been called up either to the colors, city defense or various industries of national importance. The number of workers to whom the Essential Work Order was applicable, the announcement further said, was 6,050,000 with the possibility of its increase to 8,000,000 in the near future.

No Solution

The above counter-measures, however, by no means offer a satisfactory solution of the problem of labor replenishment. Even female workers are wanted to the extent of several tens of thousands in factories and in various other lines of essential work. The shortage of skilled labor and heavy labor for such basic industries as shipbuilding and mining is particularly acute. To cope with this situation, a number of steps have been taken to utilize what labor is available to the maximum extent, but they, instead of promoting productivity expansion, only has led to an increase in the cases of illness and accidents, which, coupled with frequent labor disputes, is causing heavy losses of working hours. The dearth of coal, which now constitutes a serious problem at the home front, is essentially a result of labor shortage. As many as 80,000 colliers have been called up since the war began, against which, however, no less than 70,000 have changed over to other jobs, with continued reductions in their number at the rate of 25,000 per year.

To tide over the difficulty the army and navy have recently allowed about 10,000 of their men to return to the mines, but the situation has now reached such a stage where no such makeshifts are of any avail, and the country is in crying need of a decided reduction in the civilian consumption of coal and of a comprehensive reorganization of coal industry in all its phases.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	118.70	— .050
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	87.10	+ .050
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	87.80	+ 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

TO DEVELOP NATURAL GAS

Teikoku Petroleum Co. Plans to Develop Industry in Hokkaido

A gigantic program has been mapped out by the Teikoku Petroleum Company for the development of natural gas industries in Hokkaido, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In view of the abundant production of natural gas in the provinces of Ishikari, Kitami, Teshio and the neighborhood of Koshin, Hokkaido, the Teikoku Petroleum Company is scheduled to build compressors in Sapporo City for production of compressed gas so as to commence supplies of this fuel early next year for popular use by automobiles operated in Hokkaido.

It is understood that the main office of the natural gas interest will be moved to Sapporo in order to facilitate the progress of this industry throughout Hokkaido.

POWERS TO BE GIVEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Government Authority to Be Partially Transferred to 12 Control Bodies

In accordance with the Cabinet decision of November 17, the Government is now scheduled to invest the 12 newly legalized economic control associations with the following powers which have hitherto been exercised by the Government on the basis of relevant laws and ordinances, states the Nippon Sangyo:

1. The following control associations shall be given the powers authorized by the laws and ordinances shown against their names:

(1) Iron and Steel Control Association—Iron Manufacturing Enterprise Law, Ordinance for Controlling Deliveries of Materials Imported for Iron Manufacturing Purposes, Regulations for Controlling Iron and Steel, Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Scrap Iron, and Regulations for Restricting Iron Manufacturing Equipment.

(2) Coal Control Association—Law for Control over Deliveries of Coal, Law for Increasing Vital Mineral Products, and Regulations for Adjustment of Coal Deliveries.

(3) Mining Control Association—Gold Producing Law, Law for Increasing Vital Mineral Products, Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Copper, Lead, Tin, etc., Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Platinum, Regulations for Controlling Sulphur, Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Manganese Ore, and Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of General Ores.

(4) Cement Control Association—Regulations for Controlling Cement Deliveries.

(5) Industrial Machinery, Precision Machinery, Electric Machinery, Rolling Stock and Automobile Control Associations—Regulations for Restricting Mechanical Equipment, and Regulations for Restricting Casting Equipment.

(6) Automobile Control Association—Regulations for Controlling Parts Required for Automobile Repairs in addition to (5).

(7) All Afore-mentioned Control Associations and Metallic Industry Control Association—Regulations for Controlling Iron and Steel, Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Scrap Iron, Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Carbide, and Regulations for Controlling Deliveries of Threads.

(8) Foreign Trade Control Association—Foreign Trade Control Ordinance.

2. Powers to be conferred on the control associations shall be determined on the following principles:

(1) Powers required for control over and guidance of industries shall be essentially exercised by the control associations.

(2) Powers required for control and guidance in distribution of materials for the industries concerned shall be essentially exercised by the control associations.

(3) Powers required for control and guidance in deliveries of industrial products concerned shall be essentially exercised by the control associations.

(4) Powers required for the adjustment of industrial enterprises concerned shall be essentially exercised by the control associations.

3. The control associations shall be essentially unqualified to exercise the following powers by reason of their special nature:

(1) Administrative instructions and orders.

(2) Authority of occasional inspection and examination.

(3) Authority concerning compensation by the State treasury.

(4) Authority stipulated by laws and ordinances concerning subsidies by the State treasury.

(5) Authority of supervision of special corporations governed by the Special Corporation Law.

(6) Authority stipulated by the Ordinance for Adjustment of Enterprises.

(7) Authority concerning the Price Control Ordinance and authority for price fixing.

4. Arrangements shall be made for the control associations to exercise powers stipulated by the following laws and ordinances as soon as possible, provided that their powers do not supplant specified bounds:

(1) Law for Vital Machinery Manufacturing Enterprises, Law for Technical Machinery Manufacturing Enterprises, and Law for Automobile Manufacturing Enterprises.

(2) Emergency Financing Adjustment Law, Corporations' Accounting Control Ordinance, Wage Control Ordinance, Labor Adjustment Ordinance, and Ordinance for Employment of School Graduates.

For the Kiddies

Crisp, tasty biscuits immediately after baking. The authorities see to it that the children, "the treasure of the land," do not go without their three o'clock tea cakes, the "oyatsu," which are the delight of childhood.

BULLS SHOW SPURT OVER VICTORY NEWS

Wartime Industrials Stage Come-Back—Long Terms Go Briskly Up

Encouraged by the overnight news of the signal victory achieved by the Japanese Navy in the third battle off the Solomon Islands, the Tokyo Stock Exchange saw a renewal of the bullish trend, especially in wartime industrials.

In the long-term section, the majority of the listed ware went briskly up one after another, registering gains of around ¥2.00. For example, Toa Tobacco climbed ¥2.90, Toyo Ball Bearing and Kotobuki Steel Works ¥2.50 each, Toyo Cotton Spinning and Japan Precision Machinery ¥2.10 each, O.S.K., Okamoto Iron Works, and Fujikoshi Steel Works, Niigata Iron Works, new ¥2.00 each, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.90, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.80, Japan Special Steel and Ibigawa Electric Industrial ¥1.70 each.

On the other hand, Diesel Automobile Industrial and its new slipped ¥3.40 and ¥3.00 respectively, and Nitto Cotton Spinning and its new receded ¥1.10 each for technical reasons.

The short term section was continuously quiet and no new feature developed on the market except a gain of ¥1.00 scored by Japan Beer, new, and fractional gains by Hitachi Iron Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Nichiro Fishery.

The spot market was likewise featureless with the exception of Showa Electrode and Taio Industrial, respectively stepping up ¥2.00 and ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)		141.2	143.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	90.[illegible]	....	89.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)		77.4	77.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.[illegible]	79.5	80.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.[illegible]	98.0	98.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.[illegible]	80.6	81.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	109.2	109.5	108.6
Manchou Tobacco (35)	97.[illegible]	97.8	97.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	100.[illegible]	101.9	102.5
O. S. K. (50)	95.[illegible]	95.9	95.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.[illegible]	....	75.1
Nissan Steamship (50)		....	67.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	100.[illegible]	100.8	101.5
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	108.[illegible]	107.3	107.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	140.[illegible]	140.3	139.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.[illegible]	69.5	70.9
Japan Beer (50)	113.[illegible]	113.5	114.4
Tropical Ind ($42\frac{1}{2}$)	45.[illegible]	46.3	46.5
Sumatra Dev ($37\frac{1}{2}$)	50.[illegible]	....	51.4
Asahi Glass (50)		123.9	122.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	119.2	9.4	8.6	118.7
N. Y. K., old	101.4	1.4	0.5	100.9
Do, new	87.4	7.5	6.9	87.1
Kanebo Spinning	142.9	3.6	2.9	143.6
Do, new	87.8	8.5	7.5	87.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	79.4	9.5	8.5	78.9
Osaka Stock, new	72.3	2.3	0.7	71.4
Japan Steel Tube	74.1	4.5	4.0	74.2
Japan Oil	79.7	80.4	79.7	80.1
S. M. R.	74.1	4.5	4.1	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.1	4.5	4.1	95.5
Hokkaido Coal	78.5	8.7	8.1	78.5
Toyo Rayon, new	63.8	3.8	3.1	63.3
Hitachi Iron Works	90.9	0.9	0.6	90.7
Kokura Iron Works	57.0	7.3	7.2	57.3
Japan Beer, new	57.5	8.6	7.5	58.3
Nichiro Fishery	78.8	9.0	8.6	79.0
Japan Fishery, new	46.9	7.0	6.9	47.0
Japan Sugar, new	74.5	4.5	4.1	74.1
Ensuiko Sugar	64.4	4.7	4.4	64.4
Japan Mining	64.3	4.0	3.9	63.9
Manchou Ind	62.5	3.5	2.4	62.5

JAPAN'S SERICULTURE FACES NO DIFFICULTY

Reduced Cocoon Output and Increased Home Demand Will Offset Export Interruption

Japan's sericultural industry, due to the reduction in the output of cocoons on the one hand and to the increase in demand for raw silk at home on the other, will come across no difficulty in the future, says the Kokusei Graph in its latest issue.

In view of the interruption of the export of raw silk after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the increasing necessity to ensure the supply of provisions, the area devoted to cultivation of mulberry trees in Japan proper has been reduced from the 530,000 chobu of pre-war days to 420,000 chobu. Moreover, because of the long spell of dry weather, the production of cocoons in Shimane, Tottori, and Ehime prefectures suffered a substantial decrease.

According to the figures given by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry under date of September 14, 1,246,000 families were engaged in sericulture in the country last spring, which is a decrease of 115,000 families, or 84 per cent over the preceding spring. Meanwhile, the quantity of silkworms hatched from egg cards last spring was 44,016,000 grams, which was smaller by 5,927,000 grams, or 11.9 per cent as compared with the preceding spring.

Cocoon Production Smaller

The production of cocoons last spring was 30,769,000 kans, consisting of 29,182,000 kans of white cocoons and 1,580,000 kans of the yellow variety. This is smaller than the production for the preceding spring by 6,826,000 kans, or 18.2 per cent.

A little decrease is expected also in the yield of cocoons for summer and autumn this year, which will smoothly adjust the balance and demand for raw silk at home, removing all difficulties which otherwise might have been anticipated.

The figures to follow show the trend of Japan's sericultural industry in recent years:

Year	Silk growers	Silkworms hatched from egg cards (in kilogram)	Quantity of cocoons (in 1,000 kan)
1933	1918	81,198	50,019
1934	1867	77,463	48,390
1935	1749	69,389	44,176
1936	1694	65,053	41,392
1937	1678	66,297	45,504
1938	1534	58,654	40,863
1939	1493	58,673	44,747
1940	1479	55,447	43,761
1941	1361	49,943	37,596
1942	1246	44,016	30,769

Bill Clearings Increase

Indicating active business transactions under the favorable progress of war operations, October bill clearings numbered 3,513,285 bills aggregating ¥14,168,183,000, representing an increase of 49,238 bills and ¥999,909,000 as compared with September transactions, the Tokyo Clearing House disclosed Saturday.

It was disclosed further that the total bill transactions during the first 10 months from January to October aggregated ¥129,519,526,000, gaining by ¥16,887,203 as compared with the corresponding figures in 1941.

ROLE OF MALAYA BIG AS CENTER OF TRADE

Britain Exploited Peninsula And Took Away All Vital Raw Materials Produced

The Malay Peninsula, commanding the Malacca Strait which connects the Indian and Pacific Oceans, occupies an important position in the traffic between East Asia and Europe, and consequently plays a prominent role as the relay center for the trade between the two regions. In addition, the many raw materials the peninsula produces, of which the most important are rubber and tin, heighten its commercial activities. The following article, in the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph, gives valuable information on the position of Malaya's commerce.

The trade returns of the Malay Peninsula for 1940 amounted to 1,127,000,000 Straits dollars for export trade and 830,000,000 Straits dollars for import trade, showing an excess of export over import by 294,000,000 Straits dollars. The figures for 1940 were much larger than those for the preceding several years. The substantial increase was obviously due to the remarkable increase in the export of rubber and tin to the United States which had started its preparations for the war in the Pacific which was then imminent.

The table to follow shows Malaya's trade since 1913.

Malaya's foreign trade since 1913
(Unit—1,000,000 Straits Dollars)

Year	Export	Import	Total
1913	389	479	868
1926	1,273	1,050	2,324
1932	366	380	747
1936	628	503	1,131
1937	905	698	1,604
1938	582	559	1,141
1939	750	628	1,378
1940	1,127	830	1,960

Exports Raw Materials

The Malay Peninsula has been exporting a variety of raw materials while importing most manufactured goods and daily commodities indispensable for the inhabitants of the peninsula. The trade returns for Malaya always showed an excess of exports over imports. In 1932, however, the trade of the peninsula was very inactive and the returns for that year showed an excess of imports over the exports.

The foreign trade of Malaya was open to constant fluctuations, because the chief commodity it exported was rubber whose price is always changing.

The trade amount per capita in the peninsula in 1940 reached 371 Straits dollars, which corresponds to about ¥750, or about 10 times as large as the trade amount of Japan in the same year which reached only ¥73 per capita. The development of the foreign trade of Malaya in recent years is attributable to three factors, namely—(1) the development of rubber cultivation, (2) development of tin mining, and (3) enormous increase in the transit trade.

Rubber production in the world was restricted since 1934 in accordance with the International Agreement for the Control of Rubber Production. Nevertheless, the position of the Malay Peninsula as the biggest rubber producer in the world has remained unaltered. The production allocated to Malaya in 1940 was 651,000 tons, while the export of rubber to the United States that year amounted to 105 per cent of this figure, which accounts for the remarkable increase in the export trade of the peninsula that year.

Tin Next in Importance

Rubber is immediately followed in importance by tin, of which the Malay Peninsula produced 36 per cent of the total production in the world. The tin was sent to the refineries at Singapore and Penang prior to its export.

Excluding the amount of the transit trade, the export trade of the Malay Peninsula for 1939, amounted to 1,378,000,000 Straits dollars, including the 263,000,000 Straits dollars of rubber, 13,500,000 Straits dollars of vegetable oil, 9,180,000 Straits dollars of various ores, and others.

Meantime, imports for the same year totaled 276,000,000 Straits dollars, the major commodities bought being provisions, soap, fibers, machines and instruments, bicycle parts, and others.

The import of Japanese goods was on the wane since 1934 due to the anti-Japanese policy followed by the British Government. The old regime, however, is no more anywhere in East Asia, which is now showing itself to all Japanese traders as a promising stage for their activities. It is only up to their efforts to make the most of the immense natural resources of Greater East Asia.

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1942

Expansion of Productive Power

The Government policy to expand productive power as an important means of winning the war was stressed both in the speeches delivered by General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, and other Ministers at the Gubernatorial Conference held on November 13 and 14 and in the address made by the Premier at the conference of leaders concerned with production on November 15. This is noteworthy as marking an important step forward in the direction of organizing the country's productive power on a really solid basis through the closest cooperation between the Government and the people.

It is superfluous to say that in modern warfare the fighting strength of a belligerent country depends a great deal on its productive capacity. This truism was borne out by the experiences of the first World War. In view of these war experiences, all Powers have been assiduous since the first World War in elaborating and carrying out plans aiming at the expansion of industries of various kinds based on national defense. It was in these circumstances that there developed that keen competition for the acquisition of material resources which furnished the cause of the European war.

The overwhelming victory scored by Germany ever since the outbreak of the European war is, of course, ascribable mainly to the great efficiency of her forces and the fervid patriotism of her people, but it must at the same time be attributed in part to the results of the vigorous pursuit by the German Government of the policy of autarchy or self-sufficiency. The same thing may be said of Japan. The loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese soldiers and sailors and the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion of the Japanese people generally are without parallel in the world, and it is hardly necessary to point out that these virtues are responsible mainly for Japan's brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia, but, on the other hand, sight should not be lost of the fact that, on the material side, the most cogent cause of victory was furnished by the indefatigable efforts made by this country, stimulated by the lessons of the first World War, to expand productive power as a very important factor in the defense of the country.

The Japanese industrial world at the time of the first World War was dependent largely on supplies from abroad, in so far as important industries were concerned. Even those industries which had just been budding were in a precarious state, threatened with extinction under the weight of foreign competition and pressure. Japan had then to import not only machinery and chemical goods but even necessaries of life. Really remarkable, indeed, has been the progress made by Japanese industry during twenty odd years following the conclusion of the first World War. During this short interval, Japanese industry attained the world's highest level of development, and thus the foundations were solidly laid for the cultivation of the mighty wartime economic power such as we see now. In this connection, it is well for us to take due note of the fact that it was the energy and tenacity innate in the Japanese nation which rendered this possible.

It is obvious that no country can hope to meet all the requirements of a large-scale and long-term war with only what she could provide prior to the outbreak. It is essential, therefore, that with the progress of the war productive power should be expanded. A country whose productive power does not witness a marked increase in wartime is bound to lose the war in the end, no matter how enormous and elaborate her pre-war preparations, and it must be remembered that such marked development of productive power can be achieved only by countries, like Japan, who are possessed of inexhaustible energy and tenacity.

In wartime, however, it is necessary that a new economic structure and a new labor structure calculated to meet the changing needs of the war situation should be established speedily. Unless this is done, the remarkable development of productive power would be impossible. What is important for the establishment of such new structures is to organize the cooperative activity of the Government and the people in such a way as to ensure the active operation of private enterprises and to compass the growth of productive activity, by defining the limits of responsibility for the Government and people for the operation of planned economy and by extending the application of the system of State indemnification for losses. A matter of special importance in connection with the expansion of productive power is to draw up a pertinent program for the adjustment of the supply of materials for all districts of the Greater East Asia Sphere embracing Japan's allies such as Manchoukuo, China under the jurisdiction of the National Government of Nanking, and Thailand, and the occupied territories. Thanks to the brilliant victories scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, all races of Greater East Asia have been put, for the first time, in a position to secure complete ownership of the rich resources in their respective territories, and this has enabled them to obtain the basis on which to build a structure of self-sufficiency. The most important thing for them to do hereafter is to perfect this system of autarchy. Once this system is firmly established, it will be possible for Japan to expand her productive power to any extent in consonance with the requirements of the war, no matter how protracted the hostilities may become. It therefore follows that the objective of the strengthening of Japan's wartime economy is to establish the system of self-sufficiency for East Asia as a whole through the establishment of the program for the adjustment of the supply of materials covering all districts of Greater East Asia.

India and the United States

In the United States there have lately been many critics of the British policy of oppression toward India. The chief point of their allegations is centered in the fact that despite the present world war British statesmen, who still remain in a state of dormancy, continue to regard India as a legitimated object of their exploitation policy. In short, these American critics assail the British for putting before all else, despite the exigencies of the war, the maintenance of the British Empire without change. This is a sound criticism, no doubt.

At the same time, however, it is to be noted that in dealing with Latin American countries the United States is brazenly immersed in a policy of Imperialism under the false pretense of upholding the doctrine of the common defense of the two Americas. That the United States, no less than Great Britain with respect to India, is wedded to the policy of exploiting the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere, no one can fail to see. In the face of the discrepancy between the theory advocated by American critics and the practice followed by the United States, American criticism of British policy toward India is of necessity looked upon with some misgivings. Nevertheless, the American argument, simply as an argument, is a sound one that loses none of its intrinsic value in spite of its discrepancy from the practice.

The reason for this paradox can be attributed to the fact that American interests in the Western Hemisphere are direct and compelling, while those in India indirect and remote, although there exists in a certain section of the American public a megalomaniac ambition of supplanting the British in India when the disintegration of the British Empire should once set in at the expiration of the present war. Hence, the appearance of said argument in the United States.

As long as there exists in America the lingering memories of the traditions of Puritanism which sought a haven of freedom from the oppression and tyranny of England, and as long as the spirit of revolt against the Englishmen of the present generation persists among the descendants of the Irish and the Scotch peoples who escaped to the New World from the poverty and privation meted out to them by their absentee English landlords, it is but natural that such a valid criticism of Britain will find expression even in a United States allied as at present with Great Britain in the war. This is an argument which may well be further advocated for the deliverance of the people of India from the yoke of the now tottering British Empire.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Japan will not lose but will profit, as far as figures are concerned, as a result of the asset-freezing by Britain, the United States, and Netherlands East Indies, according to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, in answer to an interpellation by Viscount Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, at the general budget committee meeting in the House of Peers today.

PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN REGIONS FOUND TO BE VERY ARTISTIC

Japan's Cultural Intercourse With French Indo-China, Thailand Began in Ancient Times

By SOSHU WATANABE

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part 1

It is an admitted fact that Japanese culture has been greatly influenced by the cultural life of the southern nations, yet all the aspects of the latter have not yet been clarified, because they are, for the most part, interwoven with the culture of the Chinese continent. Now that endeavors are being made to bring about closer intimacy between Japan and Greater East Asia on a new foundation, it is necessary to take due note of the intrinsic qualities of southern culture, recognizing at the same time its technological creative merits.

In ancient times, when stone and metal utensils were in vogue in Japan, there were mirrors set with knobs and arabesque figures and bronze bells, besides helmets and metal fittings of the saddle. Some of these mirrors were ornamented with hunters' designs and primitive houses. The elements of all these objects are said to have been derived from the south. Although it is stated that most of the ancient Japanese arms and implements are the handiworks of Chinese and Korean craftsmen, it is nevertheless believed that some of them were forged and fashioned by Japanese smiths who had become proficient in that branch of art. However, as southern designs are easily detectable in them, the influence of southern culture on Japan cannot altogether be ignored.

Past Relations With South

Japan's long association with the south can be clearly understood by viewing the ancient art objects that are preserved in the country. Whereas the knobby mirrors with arabesque figures are decorated with a series of triangles, the crown and surrounding parts of an ancient helmet are carved with figures of serpents. Similarly, the metal fittings of the primitive saddle have some grotesque geometrical figures, while figures of miniature high-floored houses are cast in some mirrors; other mirrors have designs of naked hunters executing dancing armed with swords or shields. All these designs, which suggest something of southern life, must have been introduced to Japan through southern culture. Moreover, the bronze bells, which have been unearthed in Japan seem to possess similarities with the bronze drums of Pai-yueh, South China, and also with the copper utensils and implements of Borneo. The large wine-jar which is used by the Khmer tribe, is thought to have something to do with the aforesaid bells. Large jars of this kind are said to be used by the Brunei tribe, too. When the head of a house dies, it is said, the body is put into one of these jars and then it is covered up with a kind of tom-tom and buried in the earth. In Japan, especially in the Kyushu district, people use jar-coffins to bury deceased persons. From this, it is thought that both have something in common with each other.

It is interesting to observe that the earliest contacts between Japan and the south indicates the transition of that culture which originally belonged to the Miao tribe, and as such, there is no reason to doubt that our old art of casting resembles that of the southern region in make and method. Among the rest, copperware of Borneo, like our hasawa earthenware, are adorned with images of men and animals. And we are especially interested in the point that they are more comparable to our crockery than that of ancient Korea. This reminds us that in ancient times Miao tribesmen and Indonesians migrated to our country. The only curious thing is the existence of kabutsuchi no tachi e gashira, which resembles the hilt-end of an Assyrian sword belonging to the Assyrian monarchial rule of 700 A.D. There is nothing of this kind either in Korea or in China; it is unique to Japan.

Stimulated by Southern Advance

The cultural development of the southern region was stimulated by the southward advance of the Negrito, Dravidian, Malayan, Polynesian and some other tribes; but it became more advanced and characteristic in the hands of the Indonesians. Terrace system irrigation and huge stone structures are the most remarkable characteristics of Oceanic culture, resulting from the eastward progress of Asiatic culture, which was brought by the Phoenicians from the Mediterranean to the American coast by way of the Indian Ocean and across the Pacific. The seamless style of garments prevalent in ancient Japan was due to the influence of southern life on our country. The style of houses, as seen in bronze bells, haniwa (clay images) and mirrors, is a "high-floor" one of southern pattern. Many southern touches are also perceptible in the ornaments of our dance masks. In the "Dai butsu Kuyo" (Memorial Service to the Great Buddha), one of the noh dramas, the Brahman sages and high priests are represented to have come from Champa, a southern locality in old Annam, from which place also has been introduced some of our gagaku (court music), such as "bato" "kha-ryobin," "ra-yo-o nyujin," etc. As a matter of fact, our cultural relations with Rin-yu (Champa) has been quite intimate in the past.

Cultural Affinity Proved

There are some fretworks and Shoku (Shu) brocade articles among the old treasures preserved in the Sho-sho-in repository in Nara which fully illustrate the extensive cultural affinity that existed between Japan and the south. In Shoku and Canton regions there had dwelt Miao tribesmen from old times, who were noted for producing textiles with geometrical figures and other designs. When the Emperor Wu established the county of South Sea, Canton became a busy port, and trade with Annam, Sumatra and Burma became brisk and prosperous. In those days, Burmese merchants went up the Irrawaddy and entered Yungchang in Yunnan Province by land, and thence some went to Shoku in the north, while others went south by way of Kwangchow and entered Wu. Consequently, Shoku, Canton and Nanking became civilized at an early date and southern peoples brought pearls, blue emeralds, ivory, horns of rhinoceros, tortoise shells, nephrites, jewels, beads, etc. to China and exchanged them for Chinese silk. Earlier, a number of Indians who had settled at Yungchang introduced Persian culture to China, where some ambassadors from Rome were sent by Marcus Aurelius. From the fact that Persian carpets were brought to Shoku by way of India, it is conjectured that the weaving industry of Shoku and Canton was newly influenced by Persian culture.

During the period ranging from the age of the Three States to the South and North Dynasties, the Chinese intercourse with various Buddhist countries became more frequent. Fahsien, who left Ceylon and touched at Java, had already returned to Canton. Chinese ships then were carrying on trade, with Persia by way of Java and Ceylon. Javanese and Sumatran textiles, which bore some likeness to that of Canton in point of geometrical figures, seem to have been influenced originally by Persian splashed patterns. Sumatran splashed patterns, which we see today, also seem to be of Persian origin. All these textiles have yellow, indigo, green, black or white stripes of splashed patterns on the red ground. Siamese textiles, too, appear to have experienced the same influence. In Shoku, a kind of textile, which is calld "kunjun," was produced in abundance. It is thought to be similar to what is called "hakujoh." This textile is believed to have been introduced to Canton and Wu.

Visit Made to Wu

Many centuries ago, Shusei Misamura went over to Wu to look for weavers of ayahatori (Han cloth) and kurehatori (Wu cloth). These craftsmen seem to have been some of those who were engaged in the aforesaid weaving industry. And the dye-stuff used for it was the juice taken from the berries of machu which grows in Ceylon. This tree was transplanted into Szechwan and then in the East Indies; and its berry juice became the dye-stuff for Javanese calico, which is now well known throughout the world. The word "sarasa" (calico) is derived from the Portuguese word "saraca," while some insist that it is an obsolete Javanese word meaning "scattered flower patterns." Others say that it is derived from an Indian word.

It is certain that the Javanese and Sumatran art of weaving in old times was influenced by the Cantonese art. But in consideration of the severe equatorial heat and squall, the Javanese and Sumatrans gradually evolved new designs, ultimately leading to the growth of striped cloth which is unique to them. In the meantime, the Hindus of India had advanced to the south, and as a natural result, Indian calico was introduced together with Persian art. Thus sprang up the art of embossing flower patterns, which is now characteristic of Java. With the introduction of flower patterns, Javanese calico became famous. Especially, in the latter period of the Ming Dynasty, Java gave birth to the art of impressing gold on the cloth and exported calicos, having all kinds of flower designs, to China, and they were as brilliant and beautiful as Annamese ones. But after the East Indies came under the rule of Holland, its art of calico-printing became degenerated. This is because the Dutch manufactures neglected the art of dyeing and used bad dye-stuffs, and, moreover, the Dutch administrative authorities showed no inclination to encourage the development of indigenous arts and crafts. It is, however, gratifying to note that there are more exquisite calicos in Sumatra than in Java, for there are more traditional elements and simpler touches in the former.

Hand-Painted Calico

In Javanese calico the figures are hand-painted and dyed with the help of wax. This method is of Indian origin and dates back to about 2,000 years. It is very common in Punjab, Madras, Rajputana, Ceylon and other places in India. According to Herodotus, a similar method was used by the people living on the coasts of the Caspian Sea. At any rate, in the South Sea islands the Indian method was wide spread. In the latter part of the Temmon era (the middle of the sixteenth century), when Yoshiharu and Yoshiteru of the Ashikaga family were respectively Shoguns, some Indian calicos were brought over to Japan in a Portuguese ship. In about the same time Indian flower pattern calico was also imported from Siam in a European ship. This was first designed in Siam and then dyed in India. We call it "Shamuro-zome" (dyed in Siam). Holland, too, imported Indian, Siamese and Javanese designs and printed patterns on the cloth by using copper plates. Thus calicos were mechanically produced and exported abroad. This was the so-called "Oranda sarasa" (Dutch calico). In China, of course, calico pieces with printed flower patterns were manufactured and many of them exported abroad. In Japan they were called "Tosarasa" (Chinese calicos). Aside from these fabrics, "shima-mono" (island articles) were imported from the South Sea islands to our country. As the word "shima mono" is similar in sound to an identical word which means striped article, it stimulated the production of various straight-lined designs. The importation of calicos from India and the South Seas not only expanded the textile culture of our country, but also influenced our daily life.

In Japan, needless to say, there had been from early times such striped cloths as "shizu-ori" and "kani hata." In the latter part of the Fujiwara period, cross-striped cloth was used, and in the Kamakura period this was favorably received by the military class, as it was found to be consistent with the simple and compact spirit of the samurai. Thereafter, it became so popular among the samurai that in the Muromachi period no cross striped cloth could be used by non-samurai without the permission of the Shogunate. However, the noh-dancers of those days (members of the Kanze family) were allowed to appear on the stage in cross striped garments. Between the end of this period and the Momoyama period Japan maintained closer commercial intercourse with the South Seas, and striped cloths were abundantly imported. This is evident from the fact that the famous courtesan Yoshino-dayu was garbed in cross-striped obi and uchikake so strikingly that the term "Yoshino cross-striped" is still extant.

After That the Dark

A Parsee funeral ceremony is simple. Twelve hours after death the body is swathed in white wrappings and is borne by four white-clad pallbearers to the burial grounds. Only men mourners follow. The body is placed on a white slab and uncovered, and the mourners take a last look at their dead. Next the body is taken into the Towers of Silence which have a sloping cement floor marked off into grooves leading to a central pit. A dog is then let in, and his reactions determine whether the person is really dead.

Meanwhile the mourners retire to the garden until they see three or four hundred vultures swoop out of the sky; two hours the vultures will have completed their gruesome task. The mourners rise, offer prayers, and purchase pieces of sandalwood from the temple. Later the priest will throw the sandalwood into the unquenchable flames of the sacred fire, and murmur his prayers for the departed. (From the China Digest).

Modern Psychology

The mother thought her little girl ought to be examined for any possible abnormal tendencies, so she took the tot to a psychologist. Among other questions, the man of science asked:

"Are you a boy or a girl?"

"A boy," the little girl answered.

Somewhat taken aback, the psychologist tried again. "When you grow up, are you going to be a woman or a man?"

"A man," the little girl answered.

Afterward, they were returning home, the mother asked, "Why did you make such strange replies to what the man asked you?"

The little girl drew herself up with dignity. "The old silly," she said. "If he was going to ask me crazy questions, I was going to give him crazy answers. He wouldn't kid me."

Unanswerable

"Look here, waiter, is this peach or apple pie?"

"Can't you tell from the taste?"

"No, I can't."

"Well, then, what difference does it make?"

JAPAN'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY HAS NEW MISSION IN EAST ASIA

As Foremost Manufacturing Nation in Sphere This Country Is Entrusted With Important Task

By KENROKURO SEINO

(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Automobiles which were formerly the criterion of the social ranking of the people have gradually assumed new importance, militarily and industrially, as indispensable vehicles.

For a long period, East Asia was dependent on the United States and Britain for automobiles but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, this continent is now faced with the necessity of building its own motor cars and trucks to meet its own various requirements. As the foremost manufacturing nation in East Asia, Japan is entrusted with the great mission of producing cars for all East Asia.

In this article, I should like to give a bird's-eye view of the situation of the automobile industry in East Asia.

Until the Automobile Manufacturing Law was enacted in Japan in 1936, Japan bought her motor cars principally from the Ford Motor Company and General Motors and for a long time, it appeared as if the Japanese mainland was a colonial dumping ground for American-made vehicles.

Not only was this situation true in Japan but it was also true in other countries of East Asia.

Advance of U.S. Cars Into Asia
(Ratio to Total Vehicles)

	Pct. of total
British Malaya	28
Burma	71
China	78
French Indo-China	18
Dutch East Indies	74
Philippines	95
Thailand	62
Australia	81
India	58
Ceylon	31

Note: These figures are based on the total number of American automobiles in the various countries of East Asia as of January, 1941.

As may be seen from these figures, American cars predominated in Burma, China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippine Islands, and Australia. On the other hand, British-made cars were more numerous in India and Ceylon while French vehicles were mostly found in the French colonial possession, French Indo-China. The data above reveals, at first glance, the aggressive penetration of American cars into practically all the regions in Greater East Asia.

The United States had automobile assembling plants in ten different places in Asia.

The Ford Motor Company had plants at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Colombo in India, at Singapore in Malaya, at Sydney, Brisbane and two other places in Australia, while the General Motors had established assembling factories at Bombay in India, at Tanjong Priok in Java and at Melbourne in Australia.

In comparing the amount of motor vehicles in use in the following countries, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines and the amount in use in Australia and India, it is found that the former countries possess less motor vehicles than the latter two regions. This may be seen from the statistics below.

Number of Cars in Greater East Asia
(Report of U.S. Department of Commerce, January, 1941)

	Passenger cars	Trucks	Buses	Total
British Malaya	35.760	11.670	2.230	49.660
British Borneo	230	87	—	317
China	12.303	18.579	1.236	32.118
F. Indo-China	26.199	2.681	2.036	30.916
Guam	131	295	6	336
Hongkong	5.120	1.400	135	6.655
Macao	300	111	95	506
Manchoukuo	3.600	5.150	3.400	12.150
D. East Indies	53.256	14.606	8.345	76.297
Philippines	31.450	16.068	1.025	48.583
Sarawak	335	263	—	598
Thailand	6.279	6.186	1.053	13.518
Burma	12.732	3.247	3.059	19.038
Total	187.804	80.332	22.710	290.846
Ceylon	20.833	4.459	2.485	27.777
India	77.000	19.400	27.000	123.400
Australia	580.000	228.500	*	808.500
Total	677.000	252.359	29.485	959.677
Grand total	865.636	332.691	52.195	1,250.523

Note: (*) indicates that the number of buses has been included under the item "Trucks."

Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines have a total of about 209,000 vehicles while Australia and India together have only 1,250,000 motor vehicles, it can be seen that the use of automobiles in East Asia is not as extensive as in some of the other countries of the world. Japan alone is the only country having over 100,000 cars while the Netherlands East Indies has a little over 600,000.

Ratio of Population to Total Number of Cars in Countries in Asia

	No. of Persons to a Car
Australia	8
Malaya	101
Ceylon	206
Philippines	296
Burma	726
French Indo-China	727
Dutch East Indies	810
Thailand	1.121
India	2.559
China	5.939

Thus it can be seen that in East Asia, Australia is about the only country which has sufficient automobiles to go around. It will be remembered that in the United States there is one car for every five persons, and about one car for every 20 persons in England and France. Japan's position in the table above would be somewhere between the Philippines and Burma.

In looking at the ratio of passenger cars, trucks and buses to the total number of cars, it has been found that of the total motor vehicles in East Asia, 866,000 or about 70 per cent are passenger cars, 27 per cent are trucks and 3 per cent, buses. In the different regions of this continent, the ratio of the different types of motor vehicles to the total is as follows:

Ratio of Different Types of Car to Total

	Passenger cars	Trucks	Buses
	(In percentages)		
British Malaya	72	24	4
China	38	58	4
French Indo-China	85	9	6
Hongkong	77	21	2
Manchoukuo	30	42	28
Dutch East Indies	70	19	11
Philippines	65	33	2
Thailand	46	46	8
Burma	67	17	16
India	62	16	22
Australia	72	28	*

Note: (*) denotes that the buses have been incorporated in the item "Trucks."

Thus, there is a predominance of passenger cars in nearly all the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, particularly in French Indo-China. Trucks predominate in China, Manchoukuo and Japan while in Thailand, there is an equal number of both types.

From this cursory analysis, it is observable that only about 30 per cent of the motor vehicles were directly used for the development of the natural resources in East Asia and that the greater portion of the passenger cars was used by the European and American people in Asia. In the future it is expected that there will be a greater number of trucks and buses than passenger cars.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, no American and British cars have made their appearance in East Asia. A new duty has been imposed on the automobile industries of Japan to build a new fleet of fast and well-equipped cars.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,436 dated November 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Condition of America After the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and the United States and Inflation.

Koa, Vol. 3, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Development of Thought of War, and Manchoukuo and War of Greater East Asia, Way of Sino-Japanese Cooperation, China's New National Movement, New Mission of Chosen, Meaning of Politics and Religion of Gandhi, and Present Phase of India's Independent Movement.

Tokyo Keizai Shimpo, No. 2,047 dated November 14, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: The 70th Anniversary of the Educational System, Direction of Strengthening Economic Power, Compulsory Purchase of Key Materials, Wartime Structure of Australia, and Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The China Digest; a monthly magazine, October, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the China Digest, Shanghai. Feature articles: Kindling the Torch, Climbing an Active Volcano, The Garden Bridge, Buddhist Ruins in Burma, Experiences of a Schoolmaster, A Humorous Monk, A Modern Chinese Painter, The Chinese Drama, It Happened One Blackout, Confucius' Ideal Government, How I Became a Writer, Money for Junk, Shops in Miniature, The Record is Not Complete, The Mask of Lo-Tien, and Judge Wang and Family.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 46 dated November 14, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: U.S. Off-Season Election, Attitude of Chungking's National Political Commission, Development of America's Oil Control, Development of U.S. War Policy, Latest Condition of Britain's Economics and Finances, America's War Finances Analyzed, Economics of Wartime Foodstuffs, and Increase of National Savings.